

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1912—VOL. IV., NO. 133

PRICE TWO CENTS

Col. Roosevelt to Release Delegates Because of Preferential Vote at Yesterday's Primaries in This State Taft and Clark Are the Massachusetts Voters' Choice for Presidential Candidates Upon National Tickets

JAPAN IS NOT SEEKING MEXICAN NAVAL BASE SAYS MR. TAFT'S REPLY

Winds Statement by Secretary Knox to Senate Responding to Mr. Lodge's Resolution of Inquiry

CALLS PROJECT OLD

Nothing Done Since Negotiations Were Pending Some Time Ago With Syndicate for Acquiring Land on Bay

WASHINGTON—Denial that the state department "has any evidence whatever" adequate to show any acquisition of land or any intention or desire to acquire land, "whether directly or indirectly," by the Japanese government in Mexico was the answer to Senator Lodge's resolution of inquiry regarding reports of the Japanese acquiring a naval base in Mexico transmitted to the Senate by President Taft today.

The reply was a long statement signed by Secretary Knox. It specifically declared that it had "no information" regarding purchase directly for the benefit of the Japanese government, but tells of negotiations in which a Japanese syndicate was concerned with the purchase of the land in the vicinity of Magdalena bay. The Americans, the report says, asked the state department for an opinion on such a transfer.

"There was evidence," Secretary Knox added, "that the American syndicate felt or knew that the Japanese capitalists would not care to consummate the purchase of the lands without the approval of the Japanese government, and that, in view of the location of the lands in question, its well-known policy, and indeed its usual friendly consideration for the United States, the imperial Japanese government would not give such approval unless assured that the transaction would be unobjectionable to the United States."

"This department replied that it was difficult to answer the inquiries made but that the fact ought not to be disguised that such a transfer would be quite certain to be interpreted in some quarters in a manner to cause a great outcry and that such a result would be so obviously a cause of regret to the government of the United States that it would appear unnecessary further to comment upon the disposition of the federal government in the premises."

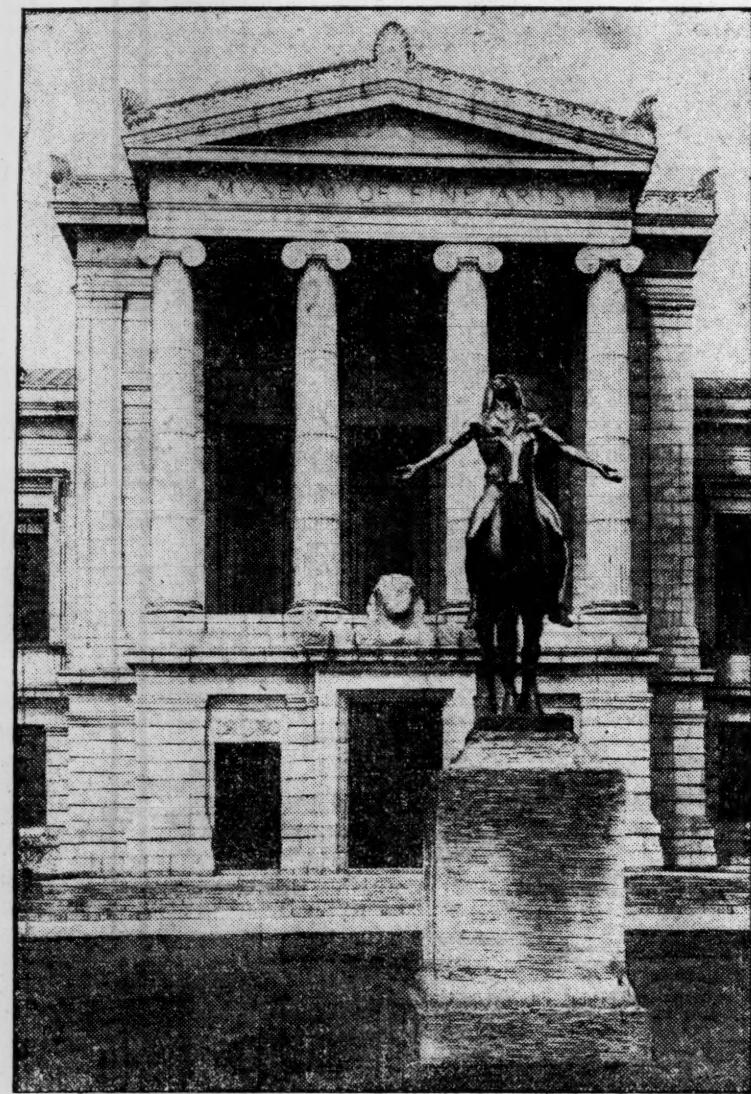
Mr. Knox related that a readjustment of the sale plan, so that Americans would control the committee was made but that the department declined to add to its previous statement.

"Both correspondence and oral communication," it is said, "has assured on the part of the Americans concerned a full realization of the interests of this government in the character of any such transactions and in the absence of any new information the department cannot assume that there is on foot any new project calling for action on the part of the government of the United States."

Mr. Knox declared that the Japanese ambassador had made an "unreserved and categorical denial" of any rumored purchase of land, characterizing the report as "entirely sensational and utterly without foundation whatsoever."

HAMBURG WORKERS STRIKE
NEW YORK—Six thousand workmen employed in the branch establishments at Hamburg of the Stettin-Vulcan shipbuilding yard are on strike, says a message to the New York Herald.

INTEREST GROWS IN MOVEMENT FOR DALLIN STATUE PURCHASE



Equestrian work, "The Appeal to the Great Spirit," as it appears in oval in front of the Museum of Fine Arts

Popular interest in the movement to purchase by popular subscription Cyrus Dallin's equestrian statue, "The Appeal to the Great Spirit," has resulted from the public exhibition of the work in front of the Museum of Fine Arts.

It is said to be the hope of the Metropolitan Improvement Association that the purchase price of \$12,000 will soon be raised and the statue placed in the Fens at the junction of Boylston street

GOV. POTIER NAMES MEN TO PLAN NEW STATE CONSTITUTION

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Governor Pothier today named the nine men who are to consider changes in the state constitution and he also appointed five men to be members of the state board of control and supply, to purchase supplies and make contracts for all of the state penal and reformatories institutions.

The constitutional commission will report in 1915 to the assembly such changes as it thinks should be made in the state's fundamental law. The members are: Chief Justice Edward Church Dubois of the supreme court, Richard W. Jennings of Cranston, former Chief Justice John H. Stiness, former Congressman William Paine Sheffield of Newport, Charles E. Gorman, John J. Richards, William R. Fortier of Pawtucket, Sumner Mowry of South Kingstown and E. Charles Francis of Woonsocket.

One of the leading shipping agents stated that there are now some 500 vessels tied up in the Bosphorus and at the entrance to the Dardanelles.

Owing to the overcrowded state of the Bosphorus six merchant vessels were in collision with one another and were damaged on Sunday, and on Monday a British steamship was in collision, suffering considerable damage.

The constitutional commission will report in 1915 to the assembly such changes as it thinks should be made in the state's fundamental law. The members are: Chief Justice Edward Church Dubois of the supreme court, Richard W. Jennings of Cranston, former Chief Justice John H. Stiness, former Congressman William Paine Sheffield of Newport, Charles E. Gorman, John J. Richards, William R. Fortier of Pawtucket, Sumner Mowry of South Kingstown and E. Charles Francis of Woonsocket.

HAVE YOU THOUGHT

YOU MIGHT SECURE THAT DESIRED POSITION OR THAT NECESSARY EMPLOYEE THROUGH AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE "FREE EMPLOYMENT COLUMNS" OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT THEM
PAGE TWO

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....^{2c}
To Foreign Countries.....^{2c}

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS ELECT WM. C. EDY

GRAND CHANCELLOR

Arcadia Lodge of Somerville
Also Sees Another of Its
Members Chosen Grand
Master of Exchequer

ONE CONTEST IS ON

Seven Candidates Are Seek-
ing Place of Outer Guard
Which Is to Be Awarded to
One This Afternoon

William C. Eddy of Arcadia Lodge, Somerville, was elected grand chancellor at the morning session of the forty-third annual convention of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, in Ford hall today. About 300 were present to greet the admission of 40 past chancellors.

Other officers elected were: Ralph R. Ellington, Somersea Lodge, Boston, vice grand chancellor; the Rev. J. Ralph Magee, Nobesa Lodge, Falmouth, grand prelate, reelected; George E. Howe, Blake Lodge, Worcester, grand keeper of records and seal, reelected; W. F. Deiman, Arcadia Lodge, Somerville, grand master of the exchequer, reelected; George A. Harrington, Orient Lodge, Tauton, grand master at arms; Dr. Roger S. New England Lodge, Boston, grand inner guard.

For the office of the grand outer guard there is a sharp contest on at the afternoon session, between these seven candidates: Harlan P. Knight, James Leigh, John E. Beck, John W. McKenna, Thomas E. Watsons, Alvin E. Joy, James Mickelburg.

Charles S. Davis of Denver, supreme representative, is one of the guests.

Merrill L. Weleker of South Hadley Falls, grand chancellor of the grand lodge of Massachusetts, Knights of Pythias, was in the chair when the convention opened.

Associated with Mr. Weleker are George E. Cleaves of Malden, P. G. C.; Will C. Eddy of Auburndale, G. V. C.; Rev. J. Ralph Magee of Taunton, grand prelate; George E. Howe of Worcester, G. K. R. S.; W. Fred Beaman of Somerville, G. M. E.; Dr. R. R. Ellington of Boston, G. M. A.; George S. Harrington of Tauton, G. L. G.; Dr. Roger S. York of Boston, G. O. G., and Samuel Daniels of Weston. Thomas Fallon of Boston, Freeman E. Hodge of Amesbury, Supreme Representative Dr. D. S. Woodworth of Fitchburg, J. S. B. Clarke of Fall River, John Ballantyne of Boston and George W. Penman of Mattapan, grand trustees.

Members of the Past Chiefs' Association of Pythian Sisters held their annual dinner at the American House Tuesday evening with an attendance of about 110 members and guests.

DARDANELLES HOLDS BACK 500 VESSELS CAUSING COLLISIONS

NEW YORK—Constantinople de-
spatches to the New York Herald state
that the inconvenience and risks caused
to shipping by the closing of the Dardanelles
are increasing daily.

Owing to the overcrowded state of the
Bosphorus six merchant vessels were in
collision with one another and were damaged
on Sunday, and on Monday a British
steamship was in collision, suffering
considerable damage.

One of the leading shipping agents
stated that there are now some 500 ves-
sels tied up in the Bosphorus and at the
entrance to the Dardanelles.

A naval officer who has just returned
from the Dardanelles states that there
are 60 merchantmen in Behika bay, while
about 100 more are anchored off Gallipoli,
San Stegano and between Kawak and
Constantinople.

The same officer said that out of 300
mines 18 have exploded. A channel suffi-
cient for shipping could be cleared in
24 hours. All preparations had been
made for carrying this out. But as soon
as the orders were given the Turkish govern-
ment became more than ever determined
not to reopen the straits and yet insisted
that the responsibility rested with Italy.

The steamship Texas which was blown
up by a mine at Smyrna flew the Ameri-
can flag, but had no legal right to do so.
It is declared at Smyrna that the
Turkish steamship Texas, for Dede-
gatch, flying the American flag, disobeyed
orders of the military fort at the entrance
to the bay and was fired at, twice
with blanks and five times with shells.
She attempted to stop, but too late and
touched a mine amidships, sinking in a few
minutes.

At the time of the anti-Greek boycott
the fleet to which the Texas belonged,
and which consists of eight vessels bearing
the names of American states, was
authorized to fly the United States flag
by the United States consul-general because
the company was largely controlled
by American interests.

PASSENGERS QUIT CAR BY WINDOWS

Eleven persons were taken to the hospital
from the Milk street station of the
Washington street tunnel early today as
the result of a scramble for windows by
about 50 passengers in the second car
from the rear of a train from Forest
Hills following a flash from a short circuit
in that car as it approached the
station and darkness caused by P. J.
Convery, station master, throwing off the
current from the third rail.

Lillian W. Buxton, 118 Norwood street;
Minnie and Bessie Dolgin, 380 Cross
street; Marion L. McLane, 50 Buckman
street; Rebecca Stearns, Mary Halipurn and
Fred B. Lund, 31 Appleton street, of Malden; Mrs. Minnie W. Plaisted, 39 School street, Everett; Rose
and Sadie McCarron, 69 Green street,
Charlestown, and an unidentified woman
went to the hospital.

The opening session was of a formal
character, including prayers by Bishops
Burt and Warne, and Scripture readings
by the Revs. Andrew Gillies of Minneapolis
and W. E. Carpenter, Brazil, Ind. Bishop Henry Warren presided.

The Rev. J. B. Hingeley of Chicago
was reelected general secretary without
opposition.

Due to the growth of the organization
and hard labor of some of the present
incumbents, a movement is under way
to increase the number of bishops. There
are 20 regular bishops and eight mission-
ary bishops. Only 18 of the bishops are
active. It is proposed that from four to
eight new bishops be elected; and though
the campaigns for these positions are
not yet begun, they promise to be
interesting features of the conference.

C. W. Fairbanks, former Vice-President
of Indianapolis, is attending the confer-
ence but not in an official capacity.

The purpose of the promoters is to
build a transcontinental road along the
line of the Washington or Braddock
road from Washington, D. C., to Cumberland,
Md.; the National Pike or Cumberland
road, from Cumberland to St. Louis; the Missouri state highway, from
St. Louis to Kansas City, and the Santa
Fe trail, from Kansas City to Santa Fe,
N. M.

STRATTON D. BROOKS LEAVES BOSTON FOR HIS WORK IN THE WEST

New President of University
of Oklahoma Reviews Task
He Undertook Here and
Tells of Problems He Faces

FAMILY IS WITH HIM

Stratton D. Brooks, president of the
University of Oklahoma, left Boston,
where he has been superintendent of
schools for 10 years, this morning for
the West, accompanied by Mrs. Brooks
and their two daughters, the Misses Dorothy
and Elizabeth. Miss Marion Brooks
will join them at Springfield. Miss Brooks
is in the sophomore year at Smith College, will remain throughout
the course, going to her new home in
Oklahoma during her vacations.

Mr. and Mrs. Brooks breakfasted early
at the Hotel Lenox, which has been their
temporary home, and shortly after 9
o'clock left for the South station. Many
telephone calls of farewell and wishing a
happy journey were received previous to
their departure.

Mr. Brooks leaves Boston with its
pleasant experiences and the many busi-
ness and professional friends made during
his administration of the public
schools of this city with a decided pre-
ference for his new work but nevertheless
with reluctance.

"It is rather difficult to pull up," said
Mr. Brooks, "and behind you a work to
which you have given your whole time
and interest for so long. I go to make
new friends, however, and I am confident
that the university will have a very
favorable future.

"As to Boston school system and the
city itself, Boston is one of the best
cities in the country. The Boston school
committee is specially efficient in its
management of the schools. It is entirely
disinterested in any other purpose than
that of giving to the citizens of this
city the best schools and teaching that
is possible.

"The assistant superintendents, direc-
tors and teachers have become so
thoroughly familiar with the new policies
and improvements advanced during the
past six months that the entire system
will move without a lapse of any sort.

"The politicians of Boston are generally
of one desire, they want to see good
schools that rank with the very best
in the country. The newspapers of this
city have been very wisely handled, willing
to print all the details of any question
under consideration by the school
authorities without prejudice. They
have not attempted to make a sensation
out of minor detail."

"I have been here for 10 years and
during that time have made hundreds of
professional associations. I shall, of
course, always have in mind the many
pleasant experiences that have endeared
this city to me."

G. C. Stuart, father of Mrs. Brooks,
accompanied the party to Worcester.
Among those who said goodbye at the
train were Michael H. Corcoran of the
school committee, Mr. and Mrs. A. L.
Rafter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank V. Thompson
and Mrs. Ella T. Ripley, Henry S.
Weaver, headmaster of the High School
of Practical Arts; Myron V. Richardson,
headmaster of the Girls' high school;
George W. Ransom, principal of the Abra-
ham Lincoln school, and James M. Mc-
Laughlin, director of music.

Clark 3,491
Wilson 14,470
Majority for Clark 19,021

Plurality for Taft 3,973

350 of 353 cities and towns

DEMOCRATIC

Clark 33,491

Wilson 14,470

Majority for Clark 19,021

Plurality for Taft 6,117

10,078

Roosevelt delegation majority 835

DEMOCRATIC

Coughlin (Foss) 13,389

Williams 4,020

Coughlin's majority 9,369

REPUBLICAN

La Follette 2,063

Roosevelt 83,144

Taft 87,117

DEMOCRATIC

Clark 249

Roosevelt 10,651

Taft 11,282

DEMOCRATIC

Clark 14,300

Wilson 5,879

Majority for Clark 8,421

DEMOCRATIC

Baxter (Roosevelt) 10,913

Crane (Taft) 10,078

Roosevelt delegation majority 835

DEMOCRATIC

Coughlin (Foss) 13,389

Williams 4,020

Coughlin's majority 9,369

REPUBLICAN

La Follette 2,063

Send your "Want" ad to 

**THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR**

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

POETRY OF ANNE BRADSTREET

Second Paper on Her Work, in Early American Literature Series, Points Out Her Loyalty to Church and Crown

Homely philosophy, growing out of experience in the simple, rugged life of New England in the seventeenth century, and religion as represented by the Church of England, to which she was loyal, characterize the verse of Anne Bradstreet, to which the following article, the second on her writings, and the twentieth of a series dealing with the Massachusetts Bay plantation period of American literature, is mainly devoted.

I took a long time to get into a book of the seventh century, if one began at the beginning. Besides the voluminous title page rehearsing its aim and contents and the reputation and estate of its author and the preface, there were apt to be both a dedication and a prologue, as well as numerous poetical tributes to the author's amazing genius.

The original edition of Anne Bradstreet's poems is not behind in the possession of these preliminary features. The title itself, which no doubt was the production of her brother-in-law, announces "The Tenth Muse, Lately Sprung Up in America," and proceeds to the usual epitome of the work. The author's name is not given. Perhaps that was a liberty even the executive Woodbridge dare not take. To a "Gentlewoman in those parts" the poems are ascribed and a further note says that the book is printed "at the signs of the Bible in Popes Head Alley."

Next comes a preface and then the tributes from admirers, headed by Nathaniel Ward's poem before quoted. The dedication of the poems by their author to her father follows, headed: "To her most honored father, Thomas Dudley, Esq., these humbly presented." He had, it appears, written some lines "On the Four Parts of the World." Now she writes:

I bring my four times four, now meanly clad
To do their homage unto yours, full glad.

Then, having woven together the theme of his lines and her own, she defends herself from the charge of plagiarism.

Something of all, though mean, I did intend,
But feared you'd judge Du Bartas was my friend.

I honor him, but dare not wear his wealth.
My goods are true, though poor; I love no wealth,

I shall not need mine innocence to clear.
These ragged lines will do it when they appear.

From her that to yourself more duty owes
Than water in the boundless ocean flows.

In the prologue she is still measuring everything by Du Bartas:

To sing of wars, of captains, and of kings,
Of cities founded, commonwealths begun,

For my mean pen are too superior things;
Or how they all on each their dates have run;

Let poets and historians set these forth;
My obscure lines shall not so dim their worth.

But when my wondering eyes and envious heart
Great Bartas' sugared lines do but read over,

Too I do grudge the muses did not part
Twixt him and me that over-fluent store;

A Bartas can do what a Bartas will,
But simple I according to my will.

In the prologue occurs also the line deprecating being remanded to the needle

She hath wiped off the aspersion of her sex
That women wisdom lack to play the rix.

But can you doctors now the point divide
She's argument enough to make you mute,

Since first the sun did run his near-run race.

And earth had once a year, a new old face.

Since time was time, and man unusually man.

Come, show me such a phenix if you can.

Was ever people better ruled than hers?

Now say, have women worth or have they none?

Or have they some, but with our queen is't goodliness, you have thus taxed us long,

But she, will vindicate our wrong.

Let such as say our sex was void of reason be a slander now, but once 'twas treason.

Her verses on Sir Philip Sidney are full of almost grotesque conceits, with her and there a good phrase, as when she calls him, "The brave refiner of our English tongue."

She despairs, however, of doing his genius fit honor and rather ungenerously blames her ill success upon the Muses:

The Muses all I craved; they had no will
To give up their detraction and quite leave.

And with high disdain they said they gave no more.

Since Sidney had exhausted all their store.

Her poem upon Du Bartas written in 1614, there is a passage which is often singled out as one of her best. She is complaining how unequal her muse is to its task, how "dazzled" is her gaze, how "ravished" her heart, when she views the work of that "matchless" poet; and so employed she lights upon a pretty simile.

My muse unto a child I may compare,
Who sees the riches of some famous fair;

He feeds his eyes but understanding weak,

To comprehend the worth of all those knucks.

The glittering plate and jewels he admires.

The hats and fans, the plumes and ladies

And thousand times his amazed mind doth wish

COLONEL SULLIVAN RETIRED

Resignation of Col. John J. Sullivan, ninth infantry, M. V. M., announced as

having been made some weeks ago,

reached the adjutant-general's office yes-

terday afternoon, and was accepted. He

was put on the retired list as a brigadier-

general.

THIRTY-NINTH—*"Bitterly on Wheel."*

WALLACK—"Dissraeli."

BELASCO—David Warfield.

CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah."

COLLIER'S—"Pony Malls the Strings."

DALY'S—Lewis Waller.

EMPIRE—"Oliver Twist."

GAIETY—"The Gaiety."

HAROLD—"The Talker."

HUDSON—"The Typhoon."

KNICKERBOCKER—"Kismet."

LIBERTY—"The Rainbow."

SHAW—"The Harem."

THIRTY-NINTH—*"Bitterly on Wheel."*

WALLACK—"Dissraeli."

NEW YORK

BOSTON CONCERTS

Thursday—Steinert hall, 8:15 p. m., lecture, "Opera Writers Since Wagner," Mrs. Emilie Francke Bauer.

Friday—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., last symphony public rehearsal.

Saturday—Symphony hall, 8 p. m., last symphony concert.

Sunday—Symphony hall, 4:30 p. m., concert by Kulicik and Bouc.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

COLLIER'S—*"Pony Malls the Strings."*

DALY'S—Lewis Waller.

EMPIRE—"Oliver Twist."

GAIETY—"The Gaiety."

HAROLD—"The Talker."

HUDSON—"The Typhoon."

KNICKERBOCKER—"Kismet."

LIBERTY—"The Rainbow."

SHAW—"The Harem."

THIRTY-NINTH—*"Bitterly on Wheel."*

WALLACK—"Dissraeli."

BELASCO—David Warfield.

CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah."

COLLIER'S—"Pony Malls the Strings."

DALY'S—Lewis Waller.

EMPIRE—"Oliver Twist."

GAIETY—"The Gaiety."

HAROLD—"The Talker."

HUDSON—"The Typhoon."

KNICKERBOCKER—"Kismet."

LIBERTY—"The Rainbow."

SHAW—"The Harem."

THIRTY-NINTH—*"Bitterly on Wheel."*

WALLACK—"Dissraeli."

NEW YORK

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED
FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

CUT ON THIS LINE

¶ State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.

¶ The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

**UNITED SHOE PLEADS
FOR A SPEEDY TRIAL
ON MONOPOLY CHARGE**

Through its counsel the United Shoe Machinery Company Tuesday filed a motion in the United States district court for a speedy trial on the indictment accusing them of maintaining a monopoly in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The motion was opposed by United States District Attorney French. He contended that it was the original intention of the government to press the criminal suits to an early trial and that intention would have been adhered to if the defendants had pleaded promptly the general issue instead of demurring, or if the demurers had been overruled in both cases.

The motion for an immediate trial was argued by Henry F. Hurlbert, counsel for the United Shoe Company. He said he felt that it was a violation of their rights under the sixth article of the constitution guaranteeing them a speedy trial to compel them to wait until the civil suit against the shoe machinery company is tried and determined, which would probably be two years. He claimed the court had the power to advance the indictment to a trial and that the time of trial was not wholly within the discretion of the district attorney. Judge Putnam intimated that the court did have the power to direct the United States attorney to proceed to trial, but took the matter under advisement.

SLIPPERS WORN IN THE HOUSE

In England it is the custom not only for grown persons but also for children to wear slippers in the house, says Home Progress. English children, as well as English grownups, wear shoes, as we in America wear rubbers, only out of doors.

UNION'S DEMAND MET

Boston Electrical Fixtures Fitters and Hangers Union 503 has received notification that all but one local firm had signed its new \$4 a day wage scale, to take effect today. The rate is an increase of 40 cents a day.

THE EDDY

is made of
White Pine Wood

The best non-conductor and most suitable of all woods for refrigeration purposes.

THE EDDY is fitted with Solid Slate Stone Shelves

They retain the COLD

The Best Dealers Sell the Eddy

Manufactured by
D. EDDY & SONS CO., Boston, Mass.
Send for Catalog.

Mailed Free.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Charles E. Lee, general superintendent Boston & Maine road, announces the promotion of John F. Piper from assistant superintendent to superintendent of the terminal division with headquarters at North station, effective May 1. He will succeed George L. French, resigned.

The main room will be in the rear.

It is well lighted and will accommodate 75 readers.

Ranger along the sides of the room will be stacks for 15,000 books.

In the basement are shelves for 25,000 books and a large room for classes or for seminars.

There will also be a fireproof chamber and large safe for treasures of the school.

The interior is of limestone, consisting of a large door with an arched ornamental window over it.

In the rear is a large wing, which forms the reading and stack room.

The main room will be in the rear.

It is well lighted and will accommodate 75 readers.

Ranger along the sides of the room will be stacks for 15,000 books.

In the basement are shelves for 25,000 books and a large room for classes or for seminars.

There will also be a fireproof chamber and large safe for treasures of the school.

The interior is of limestone, consisting of a large door with an arched ornamental window over it.

In the rear is a large wing, which forms the reading and stack room.

The main room will be in the rear.

It is well lighted and will accommodate 75 readers.

Ranger along the sides of the room will be stacks for 15,000 books.

In the basement are shelves for 25,000 books and a large room for classes or for seminars.

There will also be a fireproof chamber and large safe for treasures

Leading Events in the Athletic World :: English Cricket Plans

WISCONSIN TO MEET ILLINOIS FRIDAY IN BIG WESTERN GAME

Two Teams Are Now Leading the Conference Baseball League Without Having Been Defeated

CHICAGO IS SECOND

WESTERN CONFERENCE STANDING		
Won	Lost	P. C.
Wisconsin	4	0 .000
Illinois	4	0 .000
Chicago	2	1 .667
Purdue	1	1 .500
Iowa	0	3 .000
Northwestern	0	3 .000
Indiana	0	4 .000

GAMES THIS WEEK
Today—Chicago at Illinois.
Friday—Chicago at Iowa, Northwestern.
Saturday—Northwestern at Indiana, Illinois at Wisconsin, DePaul at Notre Dame, Michigan at Michigan Agricultural College.

CHICAGO—After each annexing a victory last week Wisconsin and Illinois still find themselves tied for the lead in the conference baseball title race. Illinois nosed out Indiana by one point, 4 to 3, and Wisconsin barely took a game from Northwestern by the same margin, 5 to 4, in a 10-inning contest. Both games were won on home diamonds, indicating that the teams are closely matched and will furnish excitement before the championship is decided. It was a one point margin week, for Purdue also defeated Indiana 6 to 5.

What promised to be the week's chief attractions, namely Minnesota's entrance into the race with games with Iowa and Wisconsin proved a disappointment when news came from the Gopher camp that all games on Minnesota's schedule had been cancelled owing to depletion of the ranks following enforcement of the Big Eight's strict eligibility rules.

Bedeck's Arkansas nine and the Chinese team have been the main drawing cards in the conference this week. Arkansas continued a winning trip by administering defeats to Illinois and Chicago. It was Illinois' first defeat on the home grounds in three years.

Chicago at Illinois on Wednesday, and Illinois at Wisconsin on Saturday promise to attract chief interest this week. The Maroons have been playing more consistent ball this season than have the Illini and with an even break in other conditions should have a slight advantage. All around the Chicago players are better hitters and more dependable fielders than their opponents. Since the depletion of Illinois' ranks by eligibility rules, the Maroons have many more veterans in the lineup, every position being cared for by an experienced man. The teams are about even in the pitcher's box, Watts and Prindiville being the strength of Illinois, and Hrudka, Roberts and Carpenter being Chicago's mainstays. Illinois' hope lies in the pitchers; for unless Watts or Prindiville can hold control over the Maroon batsmen their support in the field cannot be relied upon to do the work.

The contest between the two leaders at Madison Saturday will be interesting and will give the best line yet afforded on the comparative strength of the teams in the first division. With Grell or Savage in the box the Badgers ought to hold Illinois and it is doubtful if the Illinois pitchers can hold such hitters as Bragg and Grell throughout the game. On the Madison diamond it looks like a Wisconsin victory.

HARVARD CLASS GAMES TODAY

The annual interclass track games will take place at Harvard today. A large number of entries have been received, and some good contests should result. The junior and freshman classes are favorites, as they have the best of the track athletes.

VULCAN ROLL FILM

VULCAN is the new film; the best film you can buy.

A trial of one roll will convince.

VULCAN FILM costs the dealer more; costs you the same.

If your dealer won't supply you, write us.

Defender Photo Supply Co., ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Branches in Principal Cities.

Pepperell Spring Water
"BEST IN THE WORLD"
11 Central St., 273S-W Main, Boston

WOLLASTON GOLF CLUB'S SPRING TOURNEY STARTS

Handicap Medal Play All Day Today on Montclair Links—Match Play for the Rest of the Week

MONTCLAIR, Mass.—The annual spring open amateur meeting of the Wollaston G. C. at Montclair started this morning with a handicap medal play and will continue to the end of the week with the best 16 players drawn for match play without handicap.

Francis Ounmet and C. P. Whorf of the Woodland Golf Club had the honor of being the first pair to tee off, they starting out at 9:30. Conditions were ideal with the greens in fine condition and very fast.

Ounmet gave a very fine exhibition of golf and came in with a card of 74, four strokes under bogey for the course. Going out he did the first nine holes in bogey, being one stroke under at the second and fourth and one over at the first and seventh. Coming home he bettered bogey by four strokes, bettering the marks at the tenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and eighteenth by one stroke and the eleventh by two, and falling behind a stroke at the twelfth and thirteenth. His card was:

Out 6 4 3 5 6 4 3 4 3 4 4—40
In 6 4 5 4 4 3 4 3 4 4—34—74

The cards of those who played this morning follow:

Francis Ounmet, Woodland 49 34 74 71
C. A. Hartwell, Oakley 44 41 85 74
R. B. Gordon, Brookline 45 35 80 76
A. M. Lovett, Belmont 49 39 85 78
L. J. MacNamara, Alpine 45 43 88 78
L. R. Hazelton, Brockton 50 41 98 81
W. W. Flagg, Brookline 49 36 82 78
C. A. Loring, Meadowbrook 50 48 98 83
H. P. Farrington, Woodland 47 41 88 84
A. G. Watkins, Meadowbrook 51 47 98 83
C. P. Whorf, Woodland 50 49 99 81
J. S. Nichols, Norfolk No card
L. R. Burdick, Woodland No card
C. P. McMurray, Alpine No card

The meeting is held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Golf Association and the association's handicaps will be used, it being the first chance to try the new list and the first open nature handicap to be held in the state since the United States Golf Association established a uniform par system as a basis for the ratings.

At the close of the play today those who have made the best 16 gross scores will be drawn for match play to play without handicap for the Wollaston cup. The same program will be followed this year as last, with a round of match play tomorrow and another round on Friday, and the semi-final and final rounds on Saturday.

The Wollaston cup was first played for in 1909 and was won by B. S. Evans; in 1910 it was won by Arthur G. Lockwood, and last year by F. H. Hoyt. With the above named players taking part this year and many of the best players of the state also competing, the tournament will no doubt gain the place it should have as one held by one of the leading clubs. Until last year the final match was at 36 holes, but the change to 18 holes was found desirable.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Chicago 10 7 4 7 14 101
Boston 9 4 .692 .452
Washington 7 5 .583 .500
Philadelphia 7 6 .538 .477
Cleveland 6 9 .400 .867
Detroit 6 9 .400 .867
St. Louis 2 9 .357 .267
New York 10 .167 .583

RESULTS TUESDAY

Boston 6, Philadelphia 1.
Detroit 4, Chicago 3.
Cleveland 8, St. Louis 3.
Washington-New York postponed.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Washington.
New York at Philadelphia.

BOSTON TAKES LAST GAME

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Boston 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 3 1
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 1 2

Batteries, Hall, Bedient and Carrigan; Krause, Danforth and Thomas. Umpires, O'Loughlin and Westervelt.

CLEVELAND DEFEATS ST. LOUIS

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Cleveland 1 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 1 8 11 0
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 3 11 4

Batteries, Gregg, O'Neil and Easterly; E. Brown, C. Brown and Krichell. Umpires, Evans and Egan.

DETROIT WINS IN TENTH

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 R. H. E.
Detroit 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 4 8 4
Chicago 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 3 4 4

Umpires, Dineen and Perrine.

30 Days Free Trial

Use it every time you shave for 30 days

Then send up the price (\$2) or return the brush. Can make any fairer offer? rarely takes 30 days to decide he needs this

LUXURY Lather Brush

The greatest improvement in shaving tools since the invention of the safety razor.

Its revelation is shaving comfort. The 150 tapering, round rubber "Angers" run in the lather and softens the beard far better than any other. It can be used to men with tender skin or growing beard makes any razor shave well.

Write on stationery enclosed and we will send this brush, postage prepaid. Your dealer is authorized to give it to men of the Luxury Brush before buying. Ask him for it.

Defender Photo Supply Co., ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Branches in Principal Cities.

Pepperell Spring Water
"BEST IN THE WORLD"
11 Central St., 273S-W Main, Boston

Wonderful Pole Vaulter Who Is Expected to Make American Olympic Team

Handicap Medal Play All Day Today on Montclair Links—Match Play for the Rest of the Week



STANLEY B. WAGONER '13
Yale varsity track team

HARVARD PLAYS VERMONT TEAM 11 INNINGS, 0 TO 0

Wigglesworth Only Man to Get as Far as Third in Long Pitchers' Duel Between Felton and Malcolm

For eleven innings the baseball teams of Harvard and the University of Vermont faced each other on Soldiers' field Tuesday, but 11 innings of fast baseball were not enough to settle the supremacy between the two. Darkness overtook the players before either team had broken into the run column and the game ended as it had begun with the score still 0 to 0.

The game was a pitching duel from the beginning, with Felton in the box for Harvard and Malcolm working for the visitors. Only two safe hits were made off the former's delivery, while Malcolm allowed three.

Only one runner in the whole game got as far as third base, Wigglesworth having this distinction for Harvard as a result of a clever steal in the eighth. An easy pop fly to Williams at third by Wingate and a strikeout by Coon, who was sent in on the spur of the moment to bat for Desha, ended the session with one run, however.

After this both sides went back to the one-two-three order until darkness forced the two captains at 6:30 to agree to call the contest off. Malcolm pitched a fine game for the visitors. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 R. H. E.
Harvard 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
Vermont 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Batteries, Felton and Reeves; Malcolm and Mayforth. Umpire, Conroy.

ATHLETIC NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

A wonderful swimming performance constituting a record was accomplished recently by Miss Mabel Fletcher at Tottenham Baths. She covered a mile in 32m. 8 1-5. Previously the famous Miss Kellerman claimed to hold the record for this, her best time being 33m.

It is stated by the Evening News that the English Amateur Athletic Association have engaged Alec Nelson to act as professional coach for the British Olympic team. Nelson has acted as trainer to the Cambridge University team for the last four or five years, previous to which he was attached to the London Athletic Club.

The Central News says: After a considerable amount of hesitation on the part of the Russian authorities the Finns at last have been permitted to send a contingent to the Olympic games. The party will consist of 31 male and 16 female gymnasts, 20 all-round athletes, 20 wrestlers, five cyclists, 24 marksmen, 15 swimmers, 13 football players, and six oarsmen.

The golf competition organized by the proprietors of the Sphere and Tatler has just begun its preliminary stages of local qualifying rounds. This is the second year of the existence of the competition and its main feature is foursome play, in the final stages, the remaining 64 men partnering each other according as they are drawn together and not by previous arrangement.

The party will consist of 31 male and 16 female gymnasts, 20 all-round athletes, 20 wrestlers, five cyclists, 24 marksmen, 15 swimmers, 13 football players, and six oarsmen.

McCarthy is playing a nice game at second for Pittsburgh and is batting hard. It looks as if Miller would now be a fixture on first.

Lowell appears to be trying for the run record in the New England League this year. The leaders have scored 33 in two days.

It is announced that all of the best players on the Philadelphia National team will be able to get back into the lineup next week.

Empire Owens is making a good impression in the western circuit of the National League. He came from the American Association.

McCarthy is playing a nice game at second for Pittsburgh and is batting hard. It looks as if Miller would now be a fixture on first.

That Cincinnati is a good finisher is shown from that eighth-inning rally when Manager O'Day's men scored five runs with two out.

The Athletic outfielders play a very deep field and it is pretty hard for opposing batsman to get a home run unless the ball is driven over the fence.

The Boston Nationals are home today for a short stop. Brooklyn is the opposing team, and Manager Kling's men should improve their present standing before Saturday night is over.

Hyatt, the West Point Military Academy pitcher, is to join the Detroit Americans as soon as he graduates. He has made a fine record as a college pitcher.

The outfields of the Philadelphia and Boston teams was of a high order. Lord's catch of Gardner's hard drive and Lewis' of Baker's hit were two of the prettiest ever seen.

Irving Young, the former Boston National pitcher, who was with the Chicago Americans in 1910 and 1911, is pitching winning ball for Minneapolis this spring.

Yale has another Reilly of Brockton as captain of the freshman nine. The present one is John S., a younger brother of Barney and James, the latter now of the varsity. All were captains at Phillips Andover.

Captain Davis is again pitching a fine game for Williams. The chances are he will be seen in professional ball after his college season, unless he decides not to take up the sport as a profession.

Bedient promises to develop into a strong pitcher for the Red Sox this year.

In the two games he has taken part in, he has held the opposing batsmen safe at all times. The Athletics made but one scratch hit off him in five innings yesterday.

SOUTHEASTERN LEAGUE RESULTS

Bessemer 3, Marion 2.
Gadsden 4, Rome 3.
Huntsville 6, Selma 4.

BASE BALL TOMORROW AT 3:15.
BROOKLYN NATIONAL LEAGUE.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Of those great professionals who have not as yet had their names on the British open championship cup, it is rather hard to give any ranking list; so the order in which I shall take them is that of their positions in last year's tournament. We have dealt with Vardon, Massey, Hilton and Herd, among the previous title holders, who afford two ties:

the first being 303, the third and fourth being 304, and we find three names bracketed at 305; two of them are members of the famous triumvirate: Braid and Taylor. The other, that of a man who, though he has not yet won, cannot be kept from the list of champions for long, Edward Ray, formerly of Ganton, now of Oxhey. Who has not heard of his whirlwind finish against Braid in the News of the World tournament in 1908, losing to J. H. Taylor. Golfing says in selecting Ray and Robson as the best possible pair to take up the four-ball challenge thrown down by Tom Ball and George Duncan:

A game between these four would be absolutely

MAY DAY EXERCISES ARE ON AT COLLEGES AND WOMEN'S CLUBS

Exercises are being held by the colleges, women's clubs and other organizations of Greater Boston today in observance of May day, while festivals and gatherings are scheduled for intervals throughout the month by colleges, clubs and children's societies. The observances take the form of breakfasts, parties and entertainments.

Senior students at Wellesley College dressed as scrub women today in accordance with the annual custom and scrubbed the spot on the south porch of College hall, where a statue of the backwoodsman used to stand. At 8 a.m. the seniors in academic cap and gown made an archway of hoops to the chapel door, under which the other classes went into chapel where the regular chapel exercises took place. Classes are being conducted as usual in college hours but at 4:30 p.m. festivities on the campus green will begin. Miss Dorothy Hill of Buffalo will be crowned queen of the May by Miss Helen Goss of Melrose, the senior president.

Lasell Seminary in Auburndale will hold May day festivities this afternoon, for which the students have been rehearsing for several weeks. The exercises will begin when the seniors, dressed in their caps and gowns will march from the senior house to the campus singing class songs.

Immediately following this will be the May pole dance by 16 girls dressed in white and blue, the school colors.

The May Queen, the identity of whom has been kept a secret, will be crowned Queen of the May by Mary Goodwillie, the senior president. The May Queen will be attended by the maid of honor who has been chosen by the undergraduates, but whose name has not yet been announced.

Following the May pole dance the folk dancing will take place on the lawn.

Boston Political Club women had their annual May day breakfast in the Hotel Vendome today, preceded by a reception. Officers were installed as follows: President, Miss Cara F. Colburn; vice-president, Mrs. H. G. Phelps; secretary, Miss Edna L. Spencer, and treasurer, Miss Ellie Neelham. The speakers were Mrs. A. W. Savage, the retiring president, whose subject was "Woman," Miss Colburn, who spoke on "Man," and Mrs. H. G. Phelps also spoke.

A one-act play entitled "A Business Meeting" was given by Mrs. Brigham, Miss Spencer, Mrs. Goodman, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Wingate, Mrs. Phifer, Mrs. Birdsall, Miss Colburn and Mrs. Quimby.

Under the auspices of the Boston Socialist Party Club the annual parade will be seen this evening in the downtown district. Four bands will take part. A mass meeting will be held in Tremont Temple following the parade at which James H. Maurrier of Pennsylvania will speak.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

Miss Julia Rogers Beach read "Madame Butterfly" in Irving studio, School of Expression, last evening, and brought out, with simple poignancy and good characterization, the tragedy of the Japanese girl, as written by John Luther Long.

Edwin Poffley read "The House Next Door" at the senior and professional recital of the College of the Spoken Word last evening in Huntington Chambers hall. He impersonated the widely contrasted characters with skill. Jennie M. Trainor brought out the grace and fantasy of the first canticle of "Everywoman." Joseph A. Merenda gave a scene from "Money" with distinction. There was sincerity in the readings of scenes from "Richard III," by Leon Francis Hitch, "Hamlet" by Chester Richard Lambert and "Merchant of Venice" by Fred L. Beale. Beatrice Carter and Hallie E. Field sang pleasantly. The school banquet comes Thursday evening at the Nottingham, and graduation Friday evening in Huntington Chambers hall.

SENATE PASSES WIRELESS BILL

WASHINGTON—The Senate passed the Bourne bill providing that all ships which touch at American ports and carry 100 people or more, including passengers and crew, shall carry at least two expert wireless operators, one of whom shall be on duty at all hours.

The law, if passed by the House, will become operative July 1. In its report on the bill the commerce committee said that it would affect about 500 ships that now touch American ports.

RICHARD BRIGGS CO. Annual Clearance Sale

Of DINNER WARE, CUPS AND SAUCERS, PLATES and TABLE GLASSWARE. The above are particularly adapted for SUMMER HOUSES and will be sold at EXCEPTION-ALLY LOW PRICES. We note a few only:

DINNER WARE

ENGLISH CHINA, TULIP DESIGN.....	was. a set, \$30.00	New \$15.00
ENGLISH BLUE BAND AND GOLD.....	was. a set, \$25.00	New \$12.00
ENGLISH RED AND BLUE FLOWERS AND GOLD.....	was. a set, \$25.00	New \$12.00
ENGLISH HIGHLY COLORED PERSIAN BAND.....	was. a set, \$25.00	New \$12.00
LIMOGES VIOLET DESIGN.....	was. a set, \$50.00	New \$20.00
LIMOGES ROSE DESIGN.....	was. a set, \$50.00	New \$20.00
ENGLISH PHEASANT DESIGN.....	was. a set, \$50.00	New \$20.00
LIMOGES PINK FLOWERS WITH GREEN BAND.....	was. a set, \$85.00	New \$37.00
TEA CUPS, reduced a dozen to.....	\$2.50	
PLATES FOR EVERY COURSE, reduced, a dozen, to.....	\$3.00	
FINE TABLE GLASS SETS, 60 pieces, etched design, for.....	\$12.50	

116 BOYLSTON STREET

PRIMARY VOTE OF THE CITIES

Baxter, for Roosevelt...	Grant, for Taft...	REPUBLICAN		DEMOCRATIC		Clark, for Foss...	Wilson, for Taft...
		Congress,	La Follette,	Roosevelt,	Taft,		
1,615	4,028	9	518	1,168	60	21	55
2,961	1,113	2,443	1,053	1,363	532	1,712	579
2,007	1,787	1,940	1,909	1,885	280	1,852	521
326	288	17	302	296	144	65	200
1,984	491	1,435	2,026	1,122	112	59	59
1,532	899	49	1,453	1,093	126	68	71
745	551	30	739	573	409	223	521
1,434	732	45	1,434	881	885	1,248	321
1,850	1,065	63	2,414	1,080	1,011	505	497
2,830	1,669	72	2,807	2,412	452	269	569
412	279	11	370	279	129	63	216
1,653	2,489	56	1,258	2,096	288	312	106
409	350	9	407	144	62	32	72
519	555	17	547	83	43	78	64
339	389	22	339	111	56	55	55
496	1,280	18	470	1,263	366	117	266
2,562	965	57	2,558	2,388	344	159	391
31	1,823	1,018	31	1,823	1,018	170	46
328	282	2	316	335	142	51	168

GEN. CHAMPLIN SAYS DELEGATES-AT-LARGE BELONG TO PRESIDENT

(Continued from page one)

Third, Taft, 3786; Roosevelt, 2548 (one city and town missing).

Fourth, Taft, 10,715; Roosevelt, 12,100 (one city and town missing).

Fifth, Taft, 2,776; Roosevelt, 3,391 (two cities and one town missing).

Sixth, Taft, 12,905; Roosevelt, 12,453 (one city missing).

Seventh, Taft, 10,993; Roosevelt, 13,014 (two cities missing).

Eighth, Taft, 6,604; Roosevelt, 6,107 (two cities missing).

Ninth, Taft, 2,585; Roosevelt, 3,773 (one city missing).

Tenth, Taft, 7,827; Roosevelt, 7,174 (one city missing).

Eleventh, Taft, 12,235; Roosevelt, 9,916.

Twelfth, Taft, 10,097; Roosevelt, 11,104 (one city and two towns missing).

Thirteenth, Taft, 8,256; Roosevelt, 5,886 (one city and two towns missing).

Fourteenth, Taft, 9,623; Roosevelt, 13,131 (one city missing).

MR. TAFT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, N. H.—Six delegates pledged to Mr. Taft were elected to the national convention at Chicago in the state and second district conventions on Tuesday.

An effort on the part of the progressive Taft leaders to incorporate their opposition to Mr. Roosevelt in the party platform to the extent of forbidding the delegates at large to vote for him under any conditions was prevented.

PENNSYLVANIA CHOOSES TODAY HARRISBURG, Pa.—Roosevelt supporters who expect to control the Republican state convention to be held here today, plan to name a progressive ticket from top to bottom. The regular Republican organization, under the leadership of Senator Penrose, concede that the Roosevelt faction, headed by William Flinn of Pittsburgh, will name the 12 delegates-at-large.

Mr. Whipple referred to George Fred Williams' disregard of his instructions and continued:

"You have been clearly instructed by the Republicans of Massachusetts to disregard your personal preference and to vote in the national convention for William H. Taft of Ohio. No legal obligation binds you. It is for you to decide whether you will take the position in accord with the repudiated ethics of Mr. Williams or with the ideals of the Commonwealth which has honored you. I think the voters of Massachusetts have a right to an answer to this question."

Champ Clark defeated Governor Wilson in Massachusetts by more than a 2 to 1 majority.

The returns from yesterday's primary are not complete. Three places are yet to be heard from. The leaders of neither side look for a change in the net results.

The latest figures on the presidential preference from 350 of the 353 cities and towns give:

Taft 87,117; Roosevelt 83,144; La Follette 2,063; Taft's lead over Roosevelt 3974.

Clark 32,972; Wilson 14,859; Clark's lead 18,113.

Delegates at large: Group headed by Baxter and pledged to Roosevelt, 82,687; group headed by Crane and pledged to Taft, 74,835.

The Democratic delegation will be split. Seven of the eight delegates-at-large pledged to Governor Foss were elected. They are free agents, as Mr. Foss has withdrawn from the presidential contest. The remaining 29 delegates are thought to have been secured by Mr. Clark.

Colonel Roosevelt's eight delegates-at-large, headed by Charles S. Baxter of Medford, were elected over the Taft delegation headed by Senator W. Murray Crane. Besides this the colonel carried five of the 14 districts. This would give him one half the delegates. Two districts are to be heard from.

The project is not an absolute necessity; in fact, there are other street improvements which are, in the opinion of the commission, more important. It would be to the interest of the city to delay the project until another year."

KNOCKABOUT PILOT BOAT TAKES FIRST CRUISE IN HARBOR

Twenty-eight foxhounds consigned to H. L. Higginsson at the Middlesex Hunt Club, South Lincoln, arrived here today on the Warren liner Sagamore, Capt. Alec Fenton, from Liverpool. William Court had charge of the dogs, which were shipped from a Yorkshire farm by Captain Barrington.

Captain Fenton has been coming here steadily for 28 years, 23 of them as commander. The Sagamore brought 2400 tons of general cargo.

Captain Fenton said that on April 27 at 6:30 a.m. his vessel passed quanties of wreckage from the Titanic.

Leaving the yard of Richard T. Green in Chelsea just before noon today on her trial trip, the new auxiliary knockabout pilot boat, Henry P. Williams, is cruising down Boston harbor today. She will make a circuit of Boston lightship and return this afternoon. She is practically complete and will be delivered to the Charlestown Pilot Association within a few days.

The boat is 100 feet over all, has 21 feet 6 inches beam, 12 feet depth of hold and has a tonnage of 53. She was designed by Thomas F. McManus of Dorchester. The boat is two-masted and has 60 horsepower gasoline engine expected to develop eight knots an hour.

Capt. George H. Swan of the Charlestown Pilot Association is here and will cruise with the vessel and take it down south.

BEEF, POTATOES, ICE AND OIL ALL GO UP IN PRICE

NEW YORK—Prices of beef, potatoes, ice and kerosene were raised today. The retail prices of beef show an advance of from 4 to 10 cents a pound.

Potatoes are at a record price, the reason being short crops. Only for the importation of a low grade of English potatoes dealers say that New York would be without potatoes.

The Standard Oil Company has raised the price of oil one cent a gallon. This is one cent more than was paid when the supreme court handed down the decision ordering the dissolution of the company.

The slight increase in the price of ice came when all were expecting a reduction as the ice crop was heavy.

GOV. FOSS SIGNS WIDE STREET BILL

Governor Foss signed yesterday the bill authorizing Boston to widen Avery street, and presented the quill with which the measure was signed to Senator Lomasney.

The Chamber of Commerce had protested against the passage of this bill, and at noon the Governor gave a hearing to several representatives of the chamber, as well as certain others.

The Governor also signed the resolve appropriating \$500,000 to be expended in 10 years for the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, but took no action on the "full train crew" bill.

Colonel Roosevelt carried the fourth, fifth, seventh, ninth and fourteenth congressional districts. Mr. Taft is known to have carried the first, second, third, sixth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth and there seemed to be little doubt that he will get the eighth and tenth districts. The votes cast for the two delegates of each candidate in the respective districts were:

First, Taft 11,826; Roosevelt, 3246.

Second, Taft, 13,003; Roosevelt, 8672.

Colonel Roosevelt carried the fourth, fifth, seventh, ninth and fourteenth congressional districts.

NEW ENGLAND TOWN MEETING IN EARLY DAYS



Decorative panel painted by Max Bohm, American artist, in Europe for the library of Cleveland's new court house—Reproduced by permission

PANEL COMPLETED FOR CLEVELAND'S NEW COURT HOUSE

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—Max Bohm, who has just finished a canvas for the library of the new court house in Cleveland, Ohio, is a native of Cleveland, which he staunchly declares to be his home, though he has spent most of the time for the past 25 years in Europe.

He began his art studies at the age of 12 in the Cleveland Art Club and continued them in Europe under M. Jean Paul Laurens and M. Benjamin Constant. The first of his pictures to meet with marked success was painted when he was but 20, and was exhibited in a prominent place at the Paris Salon of 1888.

The Paris press has been most generous in its praise of this foreign artist. In substantial token of the high estimate set upon his work, the French government bought his "Salon picture of 1910, entitled "Golden Hours," for the gallery of the Luxembourg.

Mr. Bohm has exhibited at the Royal Academy in London, at the Royal Scottish Association, at Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester and other British exhibitions. He has been awarded medals at the Universal Exposition in Paris, 1900, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo and repeatedly by the Paris Salon, and has exhibited with honors at the different great continental art centers, as well as in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and other American cities.

Max Bohm's work is mature in both conception and treatment, manifesting the authority, freedom and poise of a man who has found himself. He has something worth saying and he says it in the most simple, direct, straightforward manner possible, allowing neither the detail nor the technique to obtrude and detract attention from the interior or theme. His effects are legitimate, revealing the highest artistic sense and complete mastery of technique.

The action and masterly handling of mass are what first impress one. Even the tranquillity in the quiet, peaceful scenes and subjects which he loves to paint is positive, commanding interest.

His paintings, whether they be landscapes, marines, figures or portraits, are always a decoration, interesting in design and pattern. This is particularly fortunate in respect to his portraits, rendering them of universal interest. It is, perhaps, as a portrait painter that Mr. Bohm is best known.

The subject of the Cleveland decoration is "A New England Town Meeting in the Early Days." The meeting is held out of doors under the spreading branches of a maple tree with flaming autumnal foliage of red and yellow. In the middle distance is the meeting house, a fortified log building. The incident represented is the moment of casting the vote, which is done by dropping the ballots into a hat.

The canvas measures 22 by 8½ feet. The types represented are characterizations taken from old New England portraits. The somber costumes of the Pilgrim fathers stand out strongly against the red leaves of the overhanging maple and the warm green fields. The contrast will be further heightened by the dark oak setting prepared for the canvas in the Cleveland library. The panel is to be so placed that it may be seen from 120 feet, a fitting distance from which to view its heroic figures.

The whole rendering of the canvas is as simple as can be. The masses of light and shade are large.

ARGUMENTS OPEN IN SUIT AGAINST THOMAS G. PLANT

WORCESTER, Mass.—Charles F. Choate was to make his argument for the complainant when the superior court resumed its hearing today in the suit brought against Thomas G. Plant by Harry W. Smith of Worcester, who is seeking to recover for a 5 per cent commission alleged to be due for bringing about the sale of the Plant shoe factories and their equipment to the United Shoe Machinery Company for \$6,000,000.

Mr. Plant was witness Tuesday in his own behalf. He said he told Mr. Smith that if he was instrumental in pulling off any deal he would treat him fairly and would do his utmost to see that the United Shoe Machinery Company treated him fairly. Mr. Plant declared he told Mr. Smith several times he would not pay a 5 per cent commission.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

According to the market reports potatoes are to go up in the next 10 days to prices higher than they have sold for in several years passed. Economical housekeepers will lay in a quantity, therefore to last them until the crisis is over, which is expected to be anywhere from June 1 to 15. Potatoes of choice Irish stock are being offered by the Henry Siegel Company at 1 cent a peck below the usual market price. Purchased in quantity this makes a reduction worth while. Even small supplies on which only a few cents are saved at a time make a difference in the year's outlay, as was proved by a certain housewife who determined to have her table supplied with the best she could afford, but buying it in the most economical way would put the resultant savings in a little fund by themselves.

The penny on a pound of starch, the 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 cents saved by buying at a special price, or in quantity, amounted to considerable at the end of the year and has entailed no extra labor.

It was like putting money at interest, she said, for it yielded returns, a sum that could be spent on what would ordinarily be considered out of the question for that family, but which under the circumstances was no extravagance at all, but a wise economy.

Olivs have come to be such a staple on the American table they are more often bought in large quantities than in small. They are used as a relish and appear frequently as a part of some meal dish. Chopped and put into the mayonnaise they make a delicious sauce for fish or meat; they add to the flavor of many salads and give a piquancy to certain baked dishes. Oils for cooking and salads can be bought much cheaper in large quantities than in small bottles. Soap for laundry, kitchen and toilet use not only is cheaper in price when bought by the box but lasts longer as it dries and therefore does not dissolve as quickly, and therefore waste as does fresh soap. The Siegel Company is offering all these things at special prices.

Pupils who have been attending the S. T. Taylor dressmaking school at 500 Boylston street for the last few weeks are showing some especially modish and well made garments. Tailored suits as well as evening and party gowns, afternoon frocks and street dresses for spring and summer wear have been turned out. They are cut on the best lines and fit well. The pupils have not only fashioned these garments but have learned how to work by themselves.

For those who do not care to take the lessons but wish assistance in making a garment the school will cut special patterns or cut and fit a dress or other garment, getting it ready to be finished at home.

Some pleasing patterns have been made in colored tissue papers so that an exact effect can be obtained before purchase.

LEXINGTON HIGH IS PREPARING TO GIVE 'ANTIGONE' IN GREEK

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Frank H. Damon, superintendent of schools and principal of the high school, has announced the cast for the senior class graduation play, which will be given in the town hall Wednesday evening, June 26. Every member of the graduation class will be in the production of Sophocles' "Antigone." It is a Greek play and this is the first time that any high school has attempted to stage such a performance. Seats have been reserved for the Greek faculties of several of the colleges, including Harvard.

The cast will be as follows: Kreon, King of Thebes, J. Jerauld Buck; Eurydice, Queen of Thebes, Miss Marjorie E. Seelye; Haemon, Kreon's son, Miss Janet Doe; Antigone, betrothed to Haemon, Miss Margaret Beatrice Noyes; Ismene, the daughter of Antigone, Miss Marjorie Whittemore Ferguson; guard, Carleton George Reed, president of the class; messenger, Miss Helen Frances Sturtevant; Teiresias, the blind seer, Miss Mary Allen Sherburne; attendant on the seer, Roy Alexander Ferguson; attendants to the King and Queen, Aaron Bennett Ready, Fred Spaulding, George Francis Montague, William Augustus Hennessy and William Joseph Dailey; chorus leader, Miss Elizabeth Frances Woods; chorus number one, the Misses Rebecca Dodd, Lena May McDonald, Mildred Anna Dacey, Marion Howard, Kathleen Canada Parks, Sybil Davis and Lillian Ida Scammon; chorus number

two, the Misses Dorothy Leone Crowther, Blanche Louise Davis, Katharine Buck, Mary Frances McGann, Madeline Josephine Manley, Olive Mae Knowles and Gladys O'Brien.

Mrs. Janet H. Putnam of Newton, Mass., is coaching the play. The scenery is under the direction of Edmund Ketchum, the supervisor of drawing, while Miss Mary E. Berry, the music teacher, is in charge of the singing. It is expected that the class will have an orchestra for the event.

Everything, including the scenery, costumes, etc., is to be made by the pupils, thus eliminating all possible expense. To raise the necessary funds, the class will give a dance and candy sale in the town hall next Wednesday afternoon and evening.

MAYOR RAISES HIS STAFF'S SALARIES

Every member of Mayor Fitzgerald's office force is to receive an increase in salary. Following the transfer of Timothea A. Butler, chief clerk, from the mayor's office to the public works department, the mayor took Butler's salary, amounting to \$1800, and distributed it.

The following increases resulted: William L. Leahy, private secretary, \$3600 to \$4000; Richard Field, \$2000 to \$2200; John A. Murphy, statistician, \$2000 to \$2200; John M. Casey, superintendent of the amusement license bureau, \$1900 to \$2000; William F. Cronin, office boy, \$6 to \$7 a week. The young women stenographers and operators got increases ranging from \$100 to \$150 each.

FEW CLIMB MT. ARARAT

Ararat is not a mountain that is

BAY STATE NEWS

ARLINGTON

To still further investigate the needs of the Arlington high school for increased schooling accommodations, Moderator J. G. Brackett has appointed this committee: Frank W. Hodgson, Henry S. Adams, George W. Chickering and M. E. Moore.

Arthur Birch, chairman; David Buttrick, Charles H. Stevens and John F. Scully, the committee on the fund for the new Spy pond athletic field grandstand, reports that over 25 persons contributed to the fund last week. The stand is to be erected by the members of the Arlington Business Men's Association and it will be on the baseball grounds behind the third base. The stand will seat 1000. Under it will be a dressing room with lockers for the athletic teams.

READING

The selectmen have appointed these special officers: Ardene M. Allen, Edward L. Abbott, Timothy Cullinan, Edward H. Crowe, Willard A. Bancroft, Arthur E. Davis, Samuel Brown, Asa Parker, Walter P. Gleason, Oscar H. Lowe, William F. Welch, William E. MacKinley, David H. Whelton, Clement Gleason, William Kidder, C. Morton Skidmore, Jason Zwicker, Joseph C. Shaw, Fred Mitchell, James W. Sias.

Harry E. Cook of Springfield, a past master of the lodge, will assist the degree teams of Good Samaritan lodge, A. F. and A. M., in conferring the fellowcraft and master mason degrees on several candidates at tonight meeting.

WAKEFIELD

Miss Nellie Wilkins, one of the teaching corps of the Boston trade school, will open in the high school this afternoon a special class in millinery and sewing for pupils of the evening schools who desire additional instruction. The school committee will give free use of a room for two afternoons a week the last of June, in response to a request from evening school pupils.

Fred E. Bunker, Edward F. Preston, Clinton H. Stearns, Edward J. Connelly, Harry A. Simonds, William H. Sullivan, J. L. McMahon, George E. Walker and G. E. Campbell have been appointed as a committee to have charge of a municipal celebration of July 4.

BROOKLINE

The contract for stoneware pipes for the ensuing year has been awarded by the selectmen to the Eastern Clay Goods Company.

The Woman's Guild of All Saints church will be addressed today at the last meeting of the year by Miss Mary P. Frye on "Recollections of Forty Years in the Brookline Schools."

The Rev. A. W. Littlefield served his connection with the Unitarian church Tuesday after a four years' pastorate.

WEBSTER

An old time concert was given in G. A. R. hall Tuesday night under the direction of Mrs. Robert F. F.

The new \$60,000 postoffice opened for business this morning. The transferring of the mail was made Tuesday evening and the present postoffice vacated. The new postoffice is a one-story building, with a basement. The exterior construction is of granite and buff brick. The wood work in the interior is of mahogany finish.

QUINCY

The Women's Club held a meeting at the clubhouse Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Glendower Evans delivered an address on "The Minimum Wage." There were vocal solos by Mrs. Henry Tirrell with Mrs. Mary Chandler West accompanist.

George S. Smith, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is to be the speaker at the meeting of the Board of Trade this (Wednesday) evening.

NEWTON

Newton Club is to present a minstrel entertainment this evening and tomorrow evening at the clubhouse.

Newton Federation of Woman's Clubs is planning for its annual meeting to be held May 7. The forenoon will be devoted to a business session. In the afternoon members of Newton Highlands' Monday Club are to present "The Melting Pot."

WHITMAN

Mrs. Emma A. Curmings of this town has loaned the historical committee for the Abingdon two hundredth anniversary celebration several pieces of pewter which are over 200 years old.

Webster Lodge, I. O. O. F., will visit Brockton this evening and work the second degree for Electric Lodge.

SHIPPING DISPUTE TO BE HELD OVER

NEW YORK—A committee of British ship owners and representatives of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union and Transport Workers' Federation have agreed to hold a joint conference in May for a discussion of the conditions which led to the recent trouble with the seamen and firemen. In the meantime all the men will return to the ships, says a Liverpool message to the New York Herald.

THOMAS C. DAWSON PASSES AWAY

WASHINGTON—Thomas C. Dawson, resident diplomatic officer of the state department, passed away at his home here today. He was a native of Hudson, Wis. His specialty was handling questions that arose in connection with the state department's dealing with Latin American republics. He had been secretary of the United States legation to Brazil and minister resident and consul general to Santo Domingo.

FEW CLIMB MT. ARARAT

Ararat is not a mountain that is

Extensive Display of IMPORTED BEACH & LAWN FURNITURE

Our Great Furniture

Building

consisting of Eight

entire floors

contains one of the

largest stocks of

High Grade

Furniture in

New England

and is

conveniently

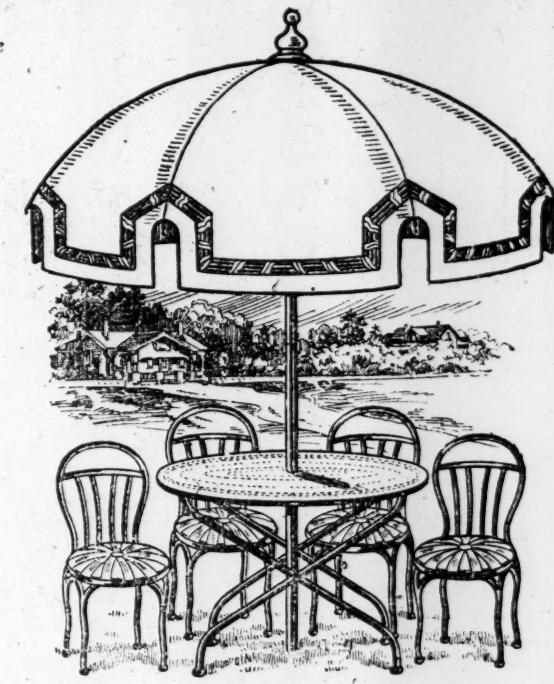
located

right in the

center of the

Shopping

District



German Umbrellas—(As illustrated above), with an 8-foot spread, removable linen covers with embroidered applique figures, steel pointed stem. Prices, 32.00, 33.50 and 35.00

Lawn Tables—(As illustrated above). A folding table, with perforated top, painted light green..... 15.00

Lawn Chairs—(As illustrated above). The crowned steel slats make a soft, durable spring seat, iron frame, light green. Price, 5.50

French Lawn Arm Chairs—Broad spring seat, light green..... 12.00
Folding Iron Tables—31x24-inch top, With 23-inch round top..... 7.50
Lawn Chairs—Spring seat and soft spring back..... 7.50

Iron Stand—14x11-inch top..... 4.75

Folding Iron Chairs—With two slats in back..... 2.50
With four slats in back..... 2.75

Umbrella Tent—Something new in America. An oblong umbrella with attachable flaps on three sides..... 48.00

We invite you to make use of our department of Interior Decoration if you have refurnishing or re-decorating in mind—experienced men are here, and advise without expense or obligation on your part.

Furniture Building, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets

Jordan Marsh Company

The Leading Complete House Furnishers of New England

CANADA SUPREME COURT JUDGE MAKES RECIPROCITY PLEA

TEN FENCERS FOR OLYMPICS TO BE PICKED TONIGHT

NEW YORK—Dr. G. M. Hammond, who is in charge of the selection of the fencing team to represent the United States at the Olympic games at Stockholm, Sweden, will take the first active steps toward this end this evening. Dr. Hammond will entertain Charles F. Tatham, W. Scott O'Connor and M. J. Eelevieria at dinner at the New York Athletic Club house, and after dinner the task of picking the preliminary contestants will be undertaken. Ten in will be chosen and these will compete for the six places on the team in bouts to be held at the New York A. C.

The competitions will be devoted principally to obtaining the best men with the foils and duelling swords. The sabers, being of minor importance, will not be especially considered, but it is thought likely that men who prove proficient with the first two weapons will also be able to give satisfactory account of themselves in the sabers.

In Europe the duelling swords are considered the real test of the fencers and the committee will endeavor to decide on the six best men with this weapon who are also clever with the foils, irrespective of club or territorial affiliations. Besides the champions developed at the recent fencing championships, Sherman Hall in the foils, A. Z. V. Post in the duelling swords and C. A. Bill in the sabers, there will be a dangerous competitor in C. H. Breed of the Fencers Club, who won the national titles with the foils and duelling swords last year, but did not compete this year. Post is considered almost sure

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

PRETTY PRACTICAL COSTUME

Separate blouse and three-piece skirt

SEPARATE blouses of dainty materials are always needed, always worn. This one is made with a yoke that is extended to form a front portion or plastron and it allows effective use of two materials. The neck is made round and the sleeves are made to the elbows only, but if a more practical blouse is wanted the neck can be made high and the sleeves long, as indicated in the back view.

All waisting materials are appropriate, for this waist is just as good for thin silks, pongee and the like as it is for the lawns and batistes.

For the yoke can be used a contrasting material or the same, just as liked. A very pretty effect could be obtained by using the blouse entirely of handkerchief lawn and embroidering the plain portions with little daisies or some other simple design. The tucks are arranged on becoming lines and the waist is shapely and well fitting. The separate sleeves are sewed to the armholes.

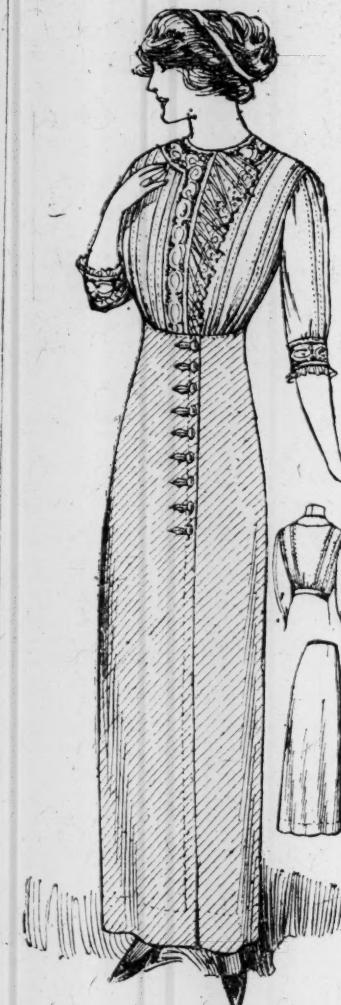
The skirt is cut in three pieces and the front portions are overlapped, such treatment making an important and noticeable feature of current styles. In this case the waist is made high and no belt is required, but many women find the natural waist line more becoming, and both treatments are correct.

In the illustration the skirt is made of serge, but it offers a good idea for any material that can be made in tailored style. If liked the overlapped corners can be rounded in place of being left square.

Mohair is being much worn this season and makes most acceptable skirts. Ratine is to be smart and would be serviceable so made. Linen and pique are good for the model, also, and there are new pique corduroys that are exceedingly handsome.

For the medium size the blouse will require 3/4 yards of material 27, 2 1/4 yards 36, 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with two yards of banding; for the skirt will be needed 5 1/4 yards 27, 2 1/4 yards 44 or 52 inches wide; width of skirt at lower edge 2 1/2 yards.

The pattern of the blouse, No. 7378,



cut in sizes from 34 to 42 bust, and of the skirt, No. 7236, in sizes from 22 to 32 waist, can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

DOILIES INSTEAD

The possessor of a beautiful mahogany or rosewood table no longer hides it beneath a large damask tablecloth, for these have given way to the vogue for sets of linen mats, including large oval ones to be placed beneath the dishes, small circular ones for the meat plates and still smaller ones for use with cheese or salad plates, says the Pittsburgh Sun.

The change in fashion is all on the side of the decorative, for not only are the mats extremely beautiful in themselves, but they afford an opportunity likewise for the display of a fine dining table, the darkness of the wood showing up to advantage the silver and cut glass arranged upon it.

The mats themselves are usually placed upon others of thin wicker or of closely twisted string, in order to obviate the possibility of harm to the table through the heat of the dishes.

BABY'S AFGHAN

A pretty summer afghan for the baby's carriage is made of strips of handkerchief linen held together with inch and a half wide elmy lace, which also edges the cover, says the Philadelphia Times. This is lined with pink or blue silk, and ornamented on the outside with a large satin bow. This makes a dainty protection, and is not heating.

GIRL FOUND MONEY IN SCARFS

She made them and sold them through a milliner

A GIRL who had many artistic ideas—and what is much more, the ability to carry them out successfully—began to make scarfs of various sorts, and sell them through her milliner, who was glad to undertake them as a side line.

All of the work of making the scarfs was done at home, and a great many of them were made from remnants.

The girl who started this little business had a regular understanding with the saleswomen in certain department stores to save for her attractive bits of silk, chiffon, crepe de chine and lace. Such a business would not succeed anywhere but in a big city, where people like luxuries and have the means to buy them. It might, however, be started at a watering place, where people of means are accustomed to go, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

All of the scarfs must, of course, be unusually attractive and odd, and as different as possible from the shop styles. Here are some of the styles which this particular girl found to sell very well.

Her most popular scarf was a two-yard and a half length of narrow crepe de chine, with a two-inch hem, hemstitched with plain hemstitching. These she made in many colors, white, black, pink, blue, lavender, rose, maize. She could make three in a day if she applied herself to the work. They wore well, laundered nicely, and could be sold at moderate price.

Another lovely scarf was of a length

TASK OF RICH HOUSEKEEPER

She has several residences to look after

THE problem which the millionaire housekeeper has to face is the keeping, not of one house, but of several. She has her town house and her country houses—two or three, or more. The problem of keeping the country house differs little from that of the city house, excepting in the procuring of supplies. It is the change from one house to another that makes the matter complicated and difficult at times, says the Woman's Magazine.

Take, for instance, a great country house like that of Mrs. John Hays Hammond at Gloucester, a house which will be opened only for a definite portion of the year. How does one organize such an opening? Mrs. Hammond is one of the women of whom one reads not infrequently that she has gone down to open her country house; and it is literally true. Many times, however, it is not feasible for the mistress herself to go, as a life of pressing social affairs leaves one not quite free agent.

Then the housekeeper and a few housemaids are sent down, perhaps convoyed by the butler, who will in person superintend some parts of the unpacking before he returns to superintend the family removal.

The linen room in a certain great Newport house is one that would delight

any woman. On three sides are great presses, with glass doors, in which lie piles of snowy linen. On each shelf are the markers, with numbers and hieroglyphics corresponding to the book in which all are catalogued, and the towels lie usually in dozens, bound around with ribbon straps.

There is a distinctive pattern for each bedroom, and each strap has its monogram and embroidered number. The table linen is a beautiful sight; lovely lunch cloths, rich lace and embroidery, smaller exquisite tray cloths and great table cloths of rich damask, which will cover the table seating 50 guests.

This linen closet, in charge of the housekeeper, is opened only once a day, when she gives out the linen to the chambermaids and receives the incoming supplies of various kinds. Much time is given, of course, to the mending of the linen. This is the personal work of the housekeeper in the small household, or is done under her direction in a larger one. At one end of the linen room is a long mending table, with deep drawers and a cupboard below fitted for every need. Through the center of the room run one or two long tables for counting out and sorting. There are the electric irons to take out the last crease from lunch or tray cloth before it is sent out.

The pattern of the blouse, No. 7378,

can be rounded in place of being left square.

Mohair is being much worn this season and makes most acceptable skirts. Ratine is to be smart and would be serviceable so made. Linen and pique are good for the model, also, and there are new pique corduroys that are exceedingly handsome.

For the medium size the blouse will require 3/4 yards of material 27, 2 1/4 yards 36, 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with two yards of banding; for the skirt will be needed 5 1/4 yards 27, 2 1/4 yards 44 or 52 inches wide; width of skirt at lower edge 2 1/2 yards.

The pattern of the blouse, No. 7378,

can be rounded in place of being left square.

Mohair is being much worn this season and makes most acceptable skirts. Ratine is to be smart and would be serviceable so made. Linen and pique are good for the model, also, and there are new pique corduroys that are exceedingly handsome.

For the medium size the blouse will require 3/4 yards of material 27, 2 1/4 yards 36, 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with two yards of banding; for the skirt will be needed 5 1/4 yards 27, 2 1/4 yards 44 or 52 inches wide; width of skirt at lower edge 2 1/2 yards.

The pattern of the blouse, No. 7378,

can be rounded in place of being left square.

Mohair is being much worn this season and makes most acceptable skirts. Ratine is to be smart and would be serviceable so made. Linen and pique are good for the model, also, and there are new pique corduroys that are exceedingly handsome.

For the medium size the blouse will require 3/4 yards of material 27, 2 1/4 yards 36, 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with two yards of banding; for the skirt will be needed 5 1/4 yards 27, 2 1/4 yards 44 or 52 inches wide; width of skirt at lower edge 2 1/2 yards.

The pattern of the blouse, No. 7378,

can be rounded in place of being left square.

Mohair is being much worn this season and makes most acceptable skirts. Ratine is to be smart and would be serviceable so made. Linen and pique are good for the model, also, and there are new pique corduroys that are exceedingly handsome.

For the medium size the blouse will require 3/4 yards of material 27, 2 1/4 yards 36, 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with two yards of banding; for the skirt will be needed 5 1/4 yards 27, 2 1/4 yards 44 or 52 inches wide; width of skirt at lower edge 2 1/2 yards.

The pattern of the blouse, No. 7378,

can be rounded in place of being left square.

Mohair is being much worn this season and makes most acceptable skirts. Ratine is to be smart and would be serviceable so made. Linen and pique are good for the model, also, and there are new pique corduroys that are exceedingly handsome.

For the medium size the blouse will require 3/4 yards of material 27, 2 1/4 yards 36, 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with two yards of banding; for the skirt will be needed 5 1/4 yards 27, 2 1/4 yards 44 or 52 inches wide; width of skirt at lower edge 2 1/2 yards.

The pattern of the blouse, No. 7378,

can be rounded in place of being left square.

Mohair is being much worn this season and makes most acceptable skirts. Ratine is to be smart and would be serviceable so made. Linen and pique are good for the model, also, and there are new pique corduroys that are exceedingly handsome.

For the medium size the blouse will require 3/4 yards of material 27, 2 1/4 yards 36, 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with two yards of banding; for the skirt will be needed 5 1/4 yards 27, 2 1/4 yards 44 or 52 inches wide; width of skirt at lower edge 2 1/2 yards.

The pattern of the blouse, No. 7378,

can be rounded in place of being left square.

Mohair is being much worn this season and makes most acceptable skirts. Ratine is to be smart and would be serviceable so made. Linen and pique are good for the model, also, and there are new pique corduroys that are exceedingly handsome.

For the medium size the blouse will require 3/4 yards of material 27, 2 1/4 yards 36, 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with two yards of banding; for the skirt will be needed 5 1/4 yards 27, 2 1/4 yards 44 or 52 inches wide; width of skirt at lower edge 2 1/2 yards.

The pattern of the blouse, No. 7378,

can be rounded in place of being left square.

Mohair is being much worn this season and makes most acceptable skirts. Ratine is to be smart and would be serviceable so made. Linen and pique are good for the model, also, and there are new pique corduroys that are exceedingly handsome.

For the medium size the blouse will require 3/4 yards of material 27, 2 1/4 yards 36, 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with two yards of banding; for the skirt will be needed 5 1/4 yards 27, 2 1/4 yards 44 or 52 inches wide; width of skirt at lower edge 2 1/2 yards.

The pattern of the blouse, No. 7378,

can be rounded in place of being left square.

Mohair is being much worn this season and makes most acceptable skirts. Ratine is to be smart and would be serviceable so made. Linen and pique are good for the model, also, and there are new pique corduroys that are exceedingly handsome.

For the medium size the blouse will require 3/4 yards of material 27, 2 1/4 yards 36, 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with two yards of banding; for the skirt will be needed 5 1/4 yards 27, 2 1/4 yards 44 or 52 inches wide; width of skirt at lower edge 2 1/2 yards.

The pattern of the blouse, No. 7378,

can be rounded in place of being left square.

Mohair is being much worn this season and makes most acceptable skirts. Ratine is to be smart and would be serviceable so made. Linen and pique are good for the model, also, and there are new pique corduroys that are exceedingly handsome.

For the medium size the blouse will require 3/4 yards of material 27, 2 1/4 yards 36, 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with two yards of banding; for the skirt will be needed 5 1/4 yards 27, 2 1/4 yards 44 or 52 inches wide; width of skirt at lower edge 2 1/2 yards.

The pattern of the blouse, No. 7378,

can be rounded in place of being left square.

Mohair is being much worn this season and makes most acceptable skirts. Ratine is to be smart and would be serviceable so made. Linen and pique are good for the model, also, and there are new pique corduroys that are exceedingly handsome.

For the medium size the blouse will require 3/4 yards of material 27, 2 1/4 yards 36, 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with two yards of banding; for the skirt will be needed 5 1/4 yards 27, 2 1/4 yards 44 or 52 inches wide; width of skirt at lower edge 2 1/2 yards.

The pattern of the blouse, No. 7378,

can be rounded in place of being left square.

Mohair is being much worn this season and makes most acceptable skirts. Ratine is to be smart and would be serviceable so made. Linen and pique are good for the model, also, and there are new pique corduroys that are exceedingly handsome.

For the medium size the blouse will require 3/4 yards of material 27, 2 1/4 yards 36, 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with two yards of banding; for the skirt will be needed 5 1/4 yards 27, 2 1/4 yards 44 or 52 inches wide; width of skirt at lower edge 2 1/2 yards.

The pattern of the blouse, No. 7378,

can be rounded in place of being left square.

Mohair is being much worn this season and makes most acceptable skirts. Ratine is to be smart and would be serviceable so made. Linen and pique are good for the model, also, and there are new pique corduroys that are exceedingly handsome.

For the medium size the blouse will require 3/4 yards of material 27, 2 1/4 yards 36, 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with two yards of banding; for the skirt will be needed 5 1/4 yards 27, 2 1/4 yards 44 or 52 inches wide; width of skirt at lower edge 2 1/2 yards.

The pattern of the blouse, No. 7378,

can be rounded in place of being left square.

Mohair is being much worn this season and makes most acceptable skirts. Ratine is to be smart and would be serviceable so made. Linen and pique are good for the model, also, and there are new pique corduroys that are exceedingly handsome.

For the medium size the blouse will require 3/4 yards of material 27, 2 1/4 yards 36, 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with two yards of banding; for the skirt will be needed 5 1/4 yards 27, 2 1/4 yards 44 or 52 inches wide; width of skirt at lower edge 2 1/2 yards.

The pattern of the blouse, No. 7378,

can be rounded in place of being left square.

Mohair is being much worn this season and makes most acceptable skirts. Ratine is to be smart and would be serviceable so made. Linen and pique are good for the model, also, and there are new pique corduroys that are exceedingly handsome.

For the medium size the blouse will require 3/4 yards of material 27, 2 1/4 yards 36, 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with two yards of banding; for the skirt will be needed 5 1/4 yards 27, 2 1/4 yards 44 or 52 inches wide; width of skirt at lower edge 2 1/2 yards.

The pattern of the blouse, No. 7378,

can be rounded in place of being left square.

Mohair is being much worn this season and makes most acceptable skirts. Ratine is to be smart and would be serviceable so made. Linen and pique are good for the model

VOTE OF TOWNS FOR PRESIDENT AND FOR DELEGATES-AT-LARGE

REPUBLICAN

DEMOCRATIC

	Taft	Roosevelt	Batter, for Taft	Batter, for Roosevelt	La Follette	Crane, for Taft	Crane, for Roosevelt	Clark	Wilson	Wilson, for preference	Conigliano, for Roosevelt
Arlington	190	66	3	183	121	513	493	15	551	645	55
Acton	109	54	1	104	105	57	52	1	49	51	51
Acushnet	26	11	1	11	11	45	45	2	79	31	31
Adams	264	57	1	235	235	12	12	1	14	14	14
Agawam	33	14	1	12	12	14	14	1	14	14	14
Amesbury	226	258	4	210	200	51	49	1	10	48	48
Amherst	120	319	14	116	203	51	49	1	10	51	51
Anderson	230	241	5	238	238	240	234	5	34	52	52
Andover	116	30	1	11	11	51	51	1	4	34	34
Ashburnham	54	28	1	43	43	3	3	1	1	1	1
Ashby	43	16	1	43	43	14	14	1	1	1	1
Ashfield	19	28	1	21	21	14	14	1	1	1	1
Athol	275	197	274	221	221	89	89	5	87	87	87
Aubeloro	710	453	1	700	513	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ayer	46	60	1	92	54	1	1	1	1	1	1
Barnstable	108	44	2	108	54	Revere	57	1	1	1	1
Becket	130	137	8	292	126	Richmond	21	1	1	1	1
Bedford	13	23	1	13	13	Rockport	11	2	10	11	11
Blackstone	40	108	2	42	103	Roxbury	33	5	31	31	31
Benton	32	45	1	36	36	Somerville	19	1	1	1	1
Bethel	19	41	1	44	44	Southbridge	19	1	1	1	1
Bellingham	44	23	3	172	180	Southbury	45	3	45	45	45
Belmont	170	162	1	170	162	Sandwich	21	1	1	1	1
Berkley	43	21	1	43	43	Saunder	43	1	1	1	1
Berwick	11	23	1	64	64	Sayre	27	1	1	1	1
Bellin	65	37	1	50	50	Schuyler	29	1	1	1	1
Blandford	1	23	1	23	23	Sherman	24	1	1	1	1
Bolton	112	96	1	116	107	Sharon	30	12	31	31	31
Boxborough	19	21	1	5	5	Shelburne	25	1	1	1	1
Boxford	37	24	1	27	27	Shelburne	45	1	1	1	1
Braintree	28	20	1	28	28	Shelburne	51	1	1	1	1
Bridgewater	202	136	3	192	156	Shirley	57	1	1	1	1
Brimfield	41	23	1	17	17	Shutesbury	61	63	66	66	66
Brownline	73	1485	1	74	161	Somer	58	70	65	65	65
Buckland	45	44	1	46	46	Somerset	17	5	158	181	181
Carlisle	18	22	1	14	14	Southborough	52	1	1	1	1
Carver	46	29	1	49	49	Southwick	16	163	153	168	168
Charlemont	40	42	1	33	33	Spectac	23	1	1	1	1
Charlton	55	23	1	53	53	Spencer	60	68	68	68	68
Chatsford	159	34	1	159	159	Stockbridge	125	4	223	223	223
Cheshire	36	43	1	31	31	Stoneham	58	70	65	65	65
Chester	24	31	1	25	25	Stow	45	1	1	1	1
Cheshirefield	25	25	1	25	25	Sturbridge	21	1	1	1	1
Clark	5	9	1	19	19	Sturbridge	34	2	21	21	21
Clarkburg	30	18	1	32	32	Sudbury	43	39	40	40	40
Clinton	384	150	6	368	368	Swallow	11	1	1	1	1
Clyde	19	38	1	10	10	Swallow	10	1	1	1	1
Colrain	51	38	1	50	50	Swampscott	221	262	262	262	262
Concord	168	286	6	152	280	Swansea	62	79	79	79	79
Conway	78	43	1	17	17	Taft	181	45	2	166	166
Cummington	21	47	1	17	17	Tewksbury	59	24	52	52	52
Dana	35	32	1	38	34	Tisbury	49	1	47	47	47
Danvers	381	300	1	34	34	Tolland	35	1	35	35	35
Dartmouth	280	277	8	273	29	Townsend	86	42	1	82	82
Deerfield	60	47	1	120	120	Turro	59	81	62	62	62
Dennis	129	63	1	129	129	Tyngsborough	44	11	11	11	11
Dighton	47	10	1	38	38	Tyngsborough	11	11	11	11	11
Dover	15	31	1	14	33	Upton	76	39	77	77	77
Dudley	22	21	1	21	21	Uxbridge	57	15	105	105	105
Duxbury	1	21	1	21	21	Wadsworth	181	45	2	166	166
E. Bridgewater	144	45	3	142	142	Walpole	167	81	149	149	149
E. Longmeadow	23	52	1	28	28	Wareham	102	80	204	204	204
Eastham	31	17	1	31	31	Wareham	109	68	4	103	103
Easthampton	71	233	1	203	203	Warren	129	29	26	26	26
Edgartown	28	24	1	28	28	Weston	10	5	11	11	11
Edgemont	10	18	1	19	19	Weston	15	5	11	11	11
Edgerton	49	22	1	44	43	Weston	52	1	1	1	1
Edgwick	52	23	1	45	45	Weston	53	1	1	1	1
Essex	91	46	1	90	90	Weston	53	1	1	1	1
Falhaven	99	155	4	95	102	Wellfleet	183	248	2	172	172
Falmouth	135	80	1	122	120	Wellesley	183	248	1	172	172
Fitchburg	920	591	15	894	729	Wenham	20	2	20	20	20
Florida	1	1	1	1	1	West Boylston	34	1	1	1	1
Franklin	122	84	1	141	141	West Bridgewater	116	31	31	31	31
Freetown	133	41	1	27	27	West Springfield	51	1	1	1	1
Gardner	566	212	7	551	500	West Stockbridge	150	73	170	170	170
Gay Head	5	9	1	56	56	Weston	12	1	1	1	1
Georgetown	50	93	3	57	54	Weymouth	15	1	1	1	1
Gill	31	16	1	30	30	Weymouth	17	1	1	1	1
Grafton	32	93	1	31	31	Weymouth	17	1	1	1	1
Granby	19	33	1	24	24	Weston	163	21	24	24	24
Grandville	15	20</td									

Italian Forces Playing Into Hands of the Arabs in Tripoli

Invaders Hopelessly Unfitted to Make Headway Against Turks and Tribesmen, and Stay in Crowded Area Along Coast—Are Losing Ground by Dilatory Tactics, Says Eye-Witness In Telling About the Difficulties of Their Situation

PAN-ISLAMISM NOW QUESTION OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE IN DISPUTED LAND

Detailed particulars have been missing to such a degree from despatches in regard to Italy's campaign in Tripoli that the following article, based on an interview with an eye-witness of recent conditions there, is peculiarly valuable. The article is the first detailed account of what has been going on behind the scenes in Tripoli and indicates clearly the almost insurmountable difficulties faced by the Italian troops since the Turks drilled the Arabs into a better fighting force. The question of Pan-Islamism is said by this observer to be looming prominently in Tripoli and it is the Arabs and not the Turks with whom Italy in reality is contending.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Mr. George Frederick Abbott is well known as an English writer and has already published more than one book on travel. He was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and has earned several classical distinctions. He has made a special study of the Balkan peninsula and has had a wide journalistic experience. Among his numerous publications is the well-known volume "Turkey in Transition," published in 1909.

With the object of obtaining accurate information on the subject of Tripoli and the present campaign between Italy and Turkey, and with the idea of embodying his experience in a book, Mr. Abbott proceeded to northern Africa at the latter end of last year, and remained about four months with the Turkish forces in the neighborhood of Tripoli. Mr. Abbott has but recently returned to England from his interesting journey, and was willing to spend some hours discussing the situation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Before approaching the subject he stated that he had read with much interest the interview with the Turkish ministers in Constantinople which he noted had been republished in the columns of the Outlook in London. Being himself well acquainted with the Balkan peninsula and knowing several of the ministers with whom the interviews had been held, it was, perhaps, possible for Mr. Abbott to speak with more than usual frankness.

Italian Operations

In reply to a question as to the wisdom of the military tactics employed by the Italians, Mr. Abbott explained that the Italians would have much to answer for at a later date. To begin with, they had, up to the present, really occupied nothing more than Tripoli and one or two other points on the east coast, having extended no further than some four or five miles inland. "On the west," he said, "they had taken the village of Girgaresh, which is little more than a suburb of Tripoli. This village was not even supplied with a garrison and had no means of defense, not being considered of any importance by the Turks. From Girgaresh the Italians attempted to advance some months later to Zanzourch. This," Mr. Abbott said, speaking entirely from memory, "occurred in the month of January, but they were repulsed and driven out of two lots of trenches by the Turks and Arabs, with the result that Zanzourch is still in the hands of the Turks, who have now commenced to fortify it. From this position the Italians have found it impossible to dislodge the Turks. This shows, therefore, that the Italian forces are unable to advance at all on the west side of Tripoli. On the east side," Mr. Abbott continued, "the Italian forces are exactly where they were the first day." The Turks were compelled to evacuate Tripoli and the points in the immediate neighborhood, owing to the impossibility of remaining within range of the Italian naval guns. On Dec. 4 the Italians advanced to Ain Zara, which is the furthest limit they have reached in a southern direction from Tripoli, and is only some seven or eight miles from the coast. "So far," he explained, "there have been really only two flights, the one at Ain Zara and one at Girgaresh in January." Here Mr. Abbott explained that his visit had not extended beyond the hinterland of Tripoli and that he would, therefore, say nothing with regard to all that had occurred at Bengazi, Derna and other places.

Arabs Joining Turks

Asked as to the number of Turkish troops at present engaged in the Tripolitan hinterland, he smiled and said that it would obviously be unfair for him to say anything on that point, but he explained that the Turks were being continually reinforced by thousands upon thousands of Arabs who were flocking from the interior to their assistance.

"It would, perhaps, be interesting," he continued, "if I were to tell you something about the latest accomplishment of the Italians at Bukamesh. I was there early in December, about the 4th, I think, and I was surprised to find that the place had not been taken when the Italians first landed in Tripoli, as it is only some 20 miles from the Tunisian frontier, added to which the place was only garrisoned by six Turkish soldiers, who occupied one of the old square towers you meet with in that part of the country and which are erected merely to repel raiders. This tower is provided with loopholes and in no way intended to resist attacks from modern artillery. Also, it is painted white, and affords an admirable target. To me the

natives excellent crops which will be ripe in the month of June, so that there is abundance of provisions. As a matter of fact the war can go on for an indefinite length of time and cost the Turks next to nothing, since the bulk of the money required is provided by private subscriptions which come from all over the world."

In reply to a question as to what he thought of the Arabs from his own observation, Mr. Abbott explained that the two most remarkable features of these magnificent men are that they know neither fear nor fatigue. "As regards Arabs," he continued, "you would be surprised if you saw how little they require to last them for a day. The Arab, who, as you know, is a born fighter, will subsist with ease on just a handful of barley meal per day. If the Arab is rich, he will knead this into a kind of dough, using oil, but if he is poor he will use water, and to this may, perhaps, be added a few dates. As a matter of fact the Arabs are having a holiday at the front because they are never so happy as when engaged in this kind of occupation, and for the next two months they will have nothing to attract them back to the interior."

Attitude of France

Referring to the difficulties which had arisen between France and Italy on the subject of Turkish officers and others finding their way into the country across the frontier, Mr. Abbott explained that at one time the French authorities were most particular with regard to this matter. Gradually, however, it was found to be impossible to guarantee that every bale of provisions which passed across the frontier on the caravans, which have been more than usually numerous, owing to the drought, was not going to increase the supplies of the Turkish forces, added to which the behavior of the Italian government with respect to the French steamers did not tend to increase the friendly feeling between the two nations. "It must be remembered also," he continued, "that it would require a whole army corps to properly protect the frontier, and if the Italians wish for adequate protection they should land an army of their own men, for it stands to reason that the natives on either side of the frontier are friends and only too glad to do all that they can to assist one another; in fact, the native troops are in sympathy with the Turks."

The question was then asked as to how the failure of the Italians to conquer the country would affect the Arabs generally, especially as regards what is known as the Pan-Islamic movement. To this Mr. Abbott replied, "The effect will, in my opinion, be serious and far-reaching; far more so indeed than is generally realized. Unless you know the country and the people, it would be difficult to appreciate the attitude of the Arabs towards all those who are not of their race, and I believe you will be surprised when I tell you that when the Italians first landed in Tripoli, there was friction of the Italians to accomplish their object, which resulted in their repulse by the Turks. In any case, the landing at Bukamesh was carried out and advised with the sole object of showing that they had done something, that they had occupied another point on the coast. Those who know the country, however, realize that the advantage gained by the Italians is nil. If only at the commencement of hostilities an Italian army had advanced from Bukamesh down the Tunisian frontier that they would have produced a great and lasting effect, and instead of not only the Italians, but all foreigners now being derided by the Arabs, the prestige of Europeans would have been raised very considerably."

"Reverting once more to Zouara, I would like to point out that the Italians are still not in possession of that place, and as a matter of fact if the Italians were to occupy Zouara it would not materially affect the situation as regards the Turks. It is quite possible that the Italians would be glad to be able to announce their occupation of this point, but they have certainly not been able to accomplish it up to the present."



(Copyright by Lafayette)

GEORGE FREDERICK ABBOTT

Contempt Aroused

"As I have pointed out, the Italians have entirely failed to impress the Arabs; on the contrary, they have done everything to inspire contempt and instead of having them on their side they have alienated their sympathies from. Not only by dropping bombs from their aeroplanes, but by the use of air-vessels, by the ineffective way in which they have used their guns and in what is looked upon as the failure of their warships, the hatred and contempt of the Arabs has been roused to such a pitch that one of their leading chiefs said to me with all the emphasis of a fanatic oriental, 'Even if the commander of the Turkish troops were to withdraw his forces tomorrow, we would continue the war until we had driven the Italians into the sea!'

"It would be difficult for you to imagine," Mr. Abbott continued, "with what disgust the Arabs view the operations of the Italians. The warfare in which the Arabs delight is open fighting in the plains, and they maintain that the warfare waged by the Italians is not warfare at all. They will not

come out and face us," they say, "but dig trenches and burrow underground like frightened animals." At this point Mr. Abbott said, "You doubtless know how gossip and news spreads like wildfire among those orientals, and it is easy to appreciate how sentiments such as these expressed by this chief, spread throughout the land, and herein lies what I consider such a dangerous feature. Until quite recently the Arabs were not familiar with the tactics of modern warfare, but now they are rapidly becoming drilled and well organized, and, what is more, they are beginning to say that France has merely accomplished what she has in Morocco, and other European powers have done the same in other parts of Africa simply because the Arabs were not united, and when once the present organization is more complete they will be in a position to oppose and repel, these foreign invaders. This then brings us to the question of Pan-Islamism, and with all due deference to any and all assertions made by cabinet ministers and others, there is no question that efforts have been made to inculcate and spread the idea of Pan-Islamism with a view to rousing the fanaticism of the Muhammadans to such a pitch that they will turn and drive out those whom they look upon as their oppressors."

Pan-Islamism Development

"An instructive instance of the development of this organization occurred not long ago in Tunis," he continued, "when the boycott of the tramways took place. Disgusted with the behavior of the Italian troops, the Arabs declared that they must have equal or even superior wages to the Italian laborers employed. Their request not being granted, the Arabs refused to ride in the trams, with dire results to the company. Energetic steps were taken to put a stop to the movement and seven of the principal leaders were accused of political intrigues and deported to France. In order, however, that the authorities should not be accused of partiality, seven Italians were treated in a similar manner. I mention this as a small instance proving the truth of what I have said with regard to the Pan-Islamic movement, and I think you will see what I mean when I say that the hopeless incompetence of the Italians is simply playing into the hands of the Arabs. One man I met, a wandering dervish, was most energetic in preaching a holy war, and he himself explained to me how in a few years I should see not only the Italians, but the French and other Europeans driven out of north Africa."

It was then asked if all that had been said with respect to the forthcoming support of Turkey by the great Senoussi tribe was true. "Although I have not been at Bengazi, I understand that the Senoussis are very strong in that neighborhood and are giving their support to Enver Bey, and it is more than probable, indeed practically certain, that the Senoussi will help all along the line. It is reported that the Sheikh el Senoussi has already left their center, which is 50 days' journey or even more from the seat of war. If this is so and the help of the Senoussi is forthcoming you can picture to yourself a vast army of Arabs pouring up from the interior, and from Ghadames, which is, perhaps, one of the most important centers which the French will undoubtedly take in order to prevent its occupation by the Italians. Knowing that they have so great a power to assist them, it is, therefore, scarcely to be wondered at that the Turkish government refuse to listen to terms of peace."

Continuing Mr. Abbott referred to what had always been most strongly condemned; namely the use of a form of dum dum bullets. That the Italians are using these is beyond all question, for he had some which had been brought from Bugana, a place to the south of Ain Zara. "One of these bullets was," he said, "given to an Austrian correspondent and another to a correspondent of the French 'Le Temps.' As is usual in bullets of this design, 'there was,' Mr. Abbott explained, "a small portion of lead projecting through the envelope, which was made of brass instead of nickel. The bullet was then cut into segments or sections, the whole contained within the envelope." It is needless to point out that the use of such bullets in civilized warfare is entirely contrary to all international agreements. "With regard to the bombs dropped from dirigibles, and which, the reports relate, have resulted in so much damage to the enemy, these announcements, I

know," Mr. Abbott declared, "to be wholly misleading." He then explained in detail the design of these bombs, which were charge with dynamite and operated if they struck hard ground in such a manner as to properly fire the detonator contained in the center of the charge. "These bombs," he said, "were some four feet long, and out of the six which I saw dropped but one exploded, and that did not do any injury to any one."

"The dirigible," he continued, "appearing above the sky line and coming straight towards us, had the appearance of a dull gray disc, like a murky looking moon. There were, on that occasion, two dirigibles, one following the other. They made for a hillock upon which were a few Arab horsemen, evidently thinking they were the Turkish staff officers who were there on the previous day. As soon, however, as the Arabs saw the dirigibles were engaged in dropping bombs, i.e., dispersed. Of the six bombs dropped, one was lost, one burst without doing any damage, and four were picked up and brought into headquarters where they were photographed by some of the newspaper correspondents. From my own experience I can only presume that the more recent reports as to the dire effects of these bombs on the Turkish forces are as misleading as the previous ones." The humanitarian motives professed by the Italians were then discussed, and Mr. Abbott was asked if he agreed with the opinion that the Italians have not advanced with greater rapidity into the interior owing to their desire to conquer the country with as little loss as possible. "My answer to that," he replied, "is that the Italians have surely lost and caused the Arabs to lose far more by occupying an already crowded area by additional troops, and by keeping them in the trenches, than they could possibly have lost by a series of engagements. Again, if the Italians are waging a war on such humane lines, how is one to explain the clearing of the oases when the women and children were compelled to flee to the Turks for protection?"

"What is your opinion of the fighting qualities of the Italian?" it was asked. "So far," he answered, "the Italians have fought but one real engagement and that was at Birtobras, when they were beaten by 500 Arabs. On this occasion the Italians, over 2000 strong, fought with machine guns, mountain guns and perhaps field artillery. The fight lasted all day and if the Arab reinforcements which the Turks were awaiting had arrived in time to turn the Italian flank, the latter would have been hopelessly routed and taken prisoners. As it was, however, owing to Arabs not being so well organized as they are now, they failed to realize what was required of them, as the result of which the Italians managed to escape. This was the last appearance the Italians made in the open. In consequence of this Colonel Faro was promoted to the rank of general, presumably as a reward for his defeat, unless it was for the purpose of impressing the European public."

"What I have said," Mr. Abbott added, "has been the result of my own observations, which have been made with the greatest impartiality." In reply to further questions as to the early operations of the Italian forces, Mr. Abbott said that the "Italians must assuredly have known every inch of the territory and should have realized that in order to quickly conquer the country it would be necessary to land an army corps for the occupation of the coast and to despatch another to effectively cut all communications with Tunis. Instead of this, however, their tactics have been of a most dilatory nature, and, as I have already pointed out, they merely roused the indignation and contempt of the Arabs. This is due mainly, perhaps, to two

causes. First, to their inaction and failure to accomplish anything decisive with all the modern weapons with which both their ships and troops are equipped; and secondly, to the fact that their promises of bringing prosperity and money into the country have proved false, for instead of money they have circulated what the Arabs describe as 'dirty rags,' i.e., paper money. This alone shows more clearly, perhaps, than could anything else, the total ignorance of the Italians of the way in which the native Arabs look on these matters. In the meantime money continues to pour in from Turk, from Tunis, from Egypt, and from Muhammadas the world over, which is enabling the Arabs to remain at the front instead of returning as they naturally would to cultivate their fields in the interior."

It is interesting to note that Mr. Abbott is well known as being anything but favorable to the policy of the Turkish government, and indeed it was not without some difficulty, in view of the opinion he has held and expressed in the past, that he was able to obtain the necessary permission from the Turkish authorities to proceed to the headquarters in Tripoli. It is, however, this fact which makes his remarks the more interesting, remarks which certainly throw a very clear and equally new light upon the proceedings which have occupied the attention of the public for so long in North Africa.

On Baking Day

Utensils Quickly Cleaned and Cleared Away with Old Dutch Cleanser

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

MAKES FOR EQUALITY
"Baseball levels all ranks."

WANTED QUIET SHAVE
A silent man went into a barber shop recently to be shaved, and before seating himself in the chair he handed the barber a dime.

GRATEFUL FOR FAVORS
"My good man, they need laborers badly in the next town."

MAKES FOR EQUALITY
"Good thank you, sir," said the barber. "I don't often get my tip before I begin. Thank you, sir, very much."

UNDERWEAR STILL IN USE
Crimson Rambler—Taken off yer winter underwear yet, Bill?

BACKDOOR BILL—PARTLY!
Backdoor Bill—Partly! I took off a door mat yesterday, but I'm still wearing two yards of rag carpet.—Puck.

HAVE BEEN EXPENDED
Success, judged from the bank account, is only temporary. Many last year's successes are already forgotten.—Detroit Free Press.

GAINING RECOGNITION
"Our congressman is certainly making good down in Washington."

INDECISION
These are days when a man is either wondering whether he ought to let the furnace fire go out, or whether he ought to go down and light it again.—Detroit Free Press.

OHIO FARMERS PLAN ELEVATOR

RISINGSON, Q.—Sixty farmers residing in Seneca, Sandusky and Wood counties in the neighborhood of Risingson, have taken steps to organize a Farmers Elevator Company, and erect a grain elevator here. They expect to employ 80 persons in all, the stock being \$100 a share and the holdings of one person limited to a single share.

MANY OTHER USES AND FULL DIRECTIONS ON LARGE SISTER CAN 10¢

Old Dutch Cleanser
Chases Dirt

Real Estate Market News

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

The West End has an interesting lot of business reported through the exchange today. This is a district perpetually busy with improvements of some kind, and constantly offering good values to the investor.

Harry C. Shields is the new owner of the estate numbered 4 Walnut street, near Beacon street, consisting of a four-story brick building on 1885 square feet of land, valued by the assessors upon \$23,000, including the ground rating of \$9000. Fidelia A. Leighton was the vendor.

Another West End transaction was Louis Zieman's purchase of the four-story swell-front brick building at 9 Bowdoin street, near Cambridge street. There are 2100 square feet of land in the deal, taxed for \$10,500, which is a part of the \$15,000 total valuation. Mary A. Grier and another conveyed title.

BACK BAY AND SOUTH END
A deed was placed on record today in the sale of number 379 Commonwealth avenue, near Massachusetts avenue, Back Bay, taxed in the name of Mary F. Woods, who sells the property to Dr. Marshal Fahyan. It consists of a four-story swell front stone dwelling on 2702 square feet of land, assessed for \$24,300 and included in the total of \$43,000. This location is considered one of the choicest on this beautiful avenue.

Deeds have gone to record whereby Max Shootman transfers his title to 1084 Boylston street to Miss Martha C. Codman of Washington, D. C. The property consists of a 3½ story single dwelling assessed on \$5000 and 2205 square feet of land assessed on \$13,200, making a total valuation of \$18,200. It is the intention of the purchaser to improve at the expiration of the present lease. Codman & Street were the brokers in the transaction.

The same brokers also sold a lot of land at the corner of Columbus avenue, Bragdon and Dimock streets, ward 22, owned by Miss Martha C. Codman, who transferred to Max Shootman. There are 65,954 square feet of land in the lot assessed for \$19,400.

More land is changing hands again in Back Bay for improvement. Morris Rosen, who has built a number of apartment houses, has purchased from Ellen E. Twitchell and another, two lots of vacant land on Astor street, near Hemingway street, containing 3405 square feet, assessed for \$5100.

The same purchaser has also taken title to the adjoining lot taxed to Mary Carew, containing 1743 square feet, assessed for \$2600.

That large four-story brick building, number 60 Castle street, corner of Mayo street, South End, called the "Herald," has passed into the possession of Isaac Dutch and wife. There is a ground area of 2581 square feet taxed for \$10,300 and \$18,000 additional on the building. Harris Wolfe made the deal.

Another South End sale reported is the four-story and basement swell front brick dwelling at 563 Massachusetts avenue near Shawmut avenue together with lot running through to Northampton street, containing 3540 square feet. All taxed for \$13,100 with \$700 of the lot, Mary I. Wells conveyed title to Flores Lefevre.

BROOKLINE ESTATE SOLD
Through the office of Frederick W. Paine, 27 State street, a lot of land has been sold to Mary T. Harris, wife of George R. Harris, for Galen R. Stone. The parcel is located corner of Hillside road and Lee street and contains 40,000 square feet. It is the intention of the purchaser to erect a large dwelling and garage on the site at once, from plans drawn by Horace S. Frazer.

ROSLINDALE AND JAMAICA PLAIN
Through the office of Robert T. Fowler, the estate 46 Ainsworth street, formerly Bradford terrace, Roslindale, has been sold by Mary E. Johnson of Rockville Center, New York, to Violin C. Watson, wife of Elwin J. Watson of Roslindale. The property consists of a handsome attractive single house and about 4000 square feet of land. The location is one of the most desirable in Roslindale being situated in the heart of the Bradford estate. The property is taxed for \$5200.

Final papers have passed in the sale of the property No. 40 and 42 Brookside avenue, Jamaica Plain, to Sarah E. Monroe of Roxbury. The property consists of an attractive new three-family house and 4000 square feet of land, assessed altogether for \$6500. Title was given by Mrs. Sarah Eaves of Roxbury, who was represented in the transaction by Herbert S. Frost, and the purchaser by Robert T. Fowler.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS
The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Charles W. Parker et al., trs., to Helen Cheever et al., trs., Peterborough and Jersey st., 5 lots; d.; \$1.
Attorneys' Real Estate Trust to John S. Watson et ux., Oak st.; d.; \$1.
Fidelia A. Leighton to Harry C. Shields, Walnut st.; q.; \$1.
Harry C. Shields to James C. Littlefield, Walnut st.; q.; \$1.

For Your Name's Sake
USE OUR
SUPERIOR FLOORING
KILN DRIED AND WORKED AT OUR OWN PLANT

George W. Gale Lumber Co.
610 MAIN ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Everything from Sills to Shingles.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 4, 1912

Mails for—
Jamaica, Via Philadelphia and Port Antonio.....Covered by Mail close Steamship at Boston P. O. Mail close.

Europe, Egypt, West Asia and East Indies, Ireland, Africa (except Egypt), and Azores, via Havre.....Admiral Dewey, Wed., 1... 4 p.m.

Germany, letter mail, only 2 cents per ounce, specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen.....Wed., 1... 9 p.m.-10 p.m.

Great Britain, Ireland and Africa (except Egypt), specially addressed to other destinations, via Queenstown and Liverpool.....Adriatic.....Wed., 1... 9 p.m.-11 p.m.

Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, Esparia.....Fri., 3... 3 a.m.-4 p.m.

Newfoundland, via Halifax.....Fri., 3... 9 p.m.-11 p.m. 4... 11 a.m.-1 p.m.

Cuba, Via Philadelphia and Port Antonio, specially addressed for Azores, via Queenstown, Fishguard and Liverpool, Caronia.....Fri., 3... 9 p.m.-10 p.m.

Azores, via New York and Ponta Delgada.....Fri., 3... 9 p.m.-11 p.m. 4... 11 a.m.-1 p.m.

Letters for Germany paid at the rate of 2 cents per ounce will be forwarded on direct steamer from New York to Hamburg or Bremen.

Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies close Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:45 p.m., for other countries mails close 45 minutes after that time.

Newfoundland, except parcels post, via N. Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer closes daily (except Saturdays) 5:30 p.m., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 p.m., via Pierre and Miquelon, via N. Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer closes at 5:30 p.m., May 13 and 27.

Parcels post for Newfoundland are forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's.

Perkins Institute to Katherine Conely, Everett, Mass.; q.; \$1.

Perkins Institute to Harriet L. Kells, East Fifth st.; q.; \$1.

EAST BOSTON

Mary E. Reagan to Abbott & Fernald Co., 100 Colony av., and Ewer st.; q.; \$1.

Mary E. Reagan, gdm., to Abbott & Fernald Co., 100 Colony av., and Ewer st.; q.; \$300.

Perkins Institute to Katherine Conely, Everett, Mass.; q.; \$1.

Perkins Institute to Harriet L. Kells, East Fifth st.; q.; \$1.

ROXBURY

Martha C. Codman to Max Shootman, Columbus av., Brigham and Dimock st.; q.; \$1.

Maria J. Mahan to John J. Curley, Elmwood rd.; q.; \$1.

Rose A. Dulich to Isaac Kahler, Holland st.; w.; \$1.

William A. Macdonald to Macdonald Investments Co., Mayland st., 5 lots; w.; \$1.

John H. Lane to Boston Ice Co., Howard st.; q.; \$1.

Rosie Keane to Joseph H. Twoly, Franklin C. Birman to James Lown, Columbus av.; q.; \$1.

DORCHESTER

Jennie Bush to Julius Prince, Fabian st.; q.; \$1.

Patrick J. O'Hearn to Jeremiah J. Moriarty, Draper rd.; q.; \$1.

Edgar L. Nichols et al. to Maria Farrell et al., Norton st.; w.; \$1.

John E. McNamee to Maria C. Codman, 100 Colony av., and Ewer st.; q.; \$1.

Bethany C. Birman to Macdonald Investments Co., Mayland st., 5 lots; w.; \$1.

John H. Lane to Boston Ice Co., Howard st.; q.; \$1.

Rosie Keane to Joseph H. Twoly, Franklin C. Birman to James Lown, Columbus av.; q.; \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

Laura C. Codman to Max Shootman, Columbus av., Brigham and Dimock st.; q.; \$1.

Grace M. Cody to Sarah B. Kurosky, Bradys st., 2 lots; q.; \$1.

John E. McNamee to Elizabeth Magee, River and Roodeleas rd.; q.; \$1.

William H. Crosby to Thomas Quiñon et ux., Nelson st.; w.; \$1.

Ruby B. Nelson to Bertha E. Soule, Hollingsworth st.; q.; \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

Frances F. Sealey to Margaret A. Macdonald, Walk Hill and Weldon st.; q.; \$1.

Margaret A. Macdonald to Hannah M. Smith, Walk Hill and Weldon st.; q.; \$1.

James E. McNamee to Gertrude F. McMullen, Le Gruge st.; w.; \$1.

Harris Wolfe to Abraham Watchmaker, Cornhill st.; q.; \$1.

Charles H. Edgerton to William Williams, 100 Colony rd.; w.; \$1.

BRIGHTON

Benjamin F. Shattuck, mtgce., to Harry H. Hayes, Chestnut st.; d.; \$100.

Robert W. Parker et al., trs., to William Williams, 12 lots; d.; \$200.

Same to same 12 lots; d.; \$200.

Roderick Richardson to William Williams, 12 lots; d.; \$1.

Harris H. Edgerton to William Williams, 12 lots; d.; \$1.

CHARLESTOWN

Ezekiel G. Byam est. et al. to National Biscuit Co., N. J., Medford st.; q.; \$1.

CHELSEA

James E. Moore to Josiah Bon Orange st., 2 lots; Ash and Wall st.; q.; \$1.

John Bon to Harry Underland, Orange st., 2 lots; Ash st.; q.; \$1.

Fannie E. Darlow to Helen A. Egan, Cornhill st.; q.; \$1.

Joseph Le Truglio to Clara Le Truglio, Whitrop rd.; q.; \$1.

WEST BOSTON

Frances F. Sealey to Cora M. Holman, Circuit rd.; q.; \$1.

James Mooney to Ellen M. Doane, Bowdoin st.; q.; \$1.

Fannie E. Doane to Mary A. Mooney, Bowdoin st.; q.; \$1.

Elmer E. McMullen to Gertrude F. McMullen, Calumet st.; w.; \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Neppe rd., 63, 65, 67, 68, ward 1; Joseph Goldinger, E. F. Tirrell; wood dwelling.

Pleasant st., 120, ward 20; Frank Perkins et al., M. M. Kalman; wood tenement.

Dane st., 19, ward 23; Thomas P. Butter, S. J. Radin; wood dwelling.

Morton et al., 20, ward 24; Chas. K. Thrus-ton et al., W. R. Launders; wood dwelling.

Washington st., 567-571, ward 24; William Donee; wood dwelling.

Metropolitan ave., 730, ward 26; Philip P. Coveney, trs., S. Ranieri; wood dwelling.

Tudor st., 36, Charles River ave., ward 5; Tudor Co.; alter storage.

Cornhill, 58, ward 6; Fifty Associates; alter offices.

Pratt st., 26-28, ward 7; Bradley & Tyson, trs., Bigelow & Wadsworth; alter store.

Green st., 4, ward 9; Horace W. Baxter; A. Halstrom; alter stables and lodgings.

Newland st., 4, ward 9; M. Sohenberg, A. Halstrom; alter stables and lodgings.

Waverly st., 22, ward 11; Louis Bacon, Parker, Thomas & Rice; alter dwelling.

Beacon st., 205, ward 11; E. M. Rideout, Willard, C. C. Hutchins & French; alter dwelling.

Marlboro st., 226, ward 11; J. Blakie, Hutchins & French; alter dwelling.

ROSLINDALE AND JAMAICA PLAIN

Through the office of Robert T. Fowler, the estate 46 Ainsworth street, formerly Bradford terrace, Roslindale, has been sold by Mary E. Johnson of Rockville Center, New York, to Violin C. Watson, wife of Elwin J. Watson of Roslindale.

The property consists of a handsome attractive single house and about 4000 square feet of land. The location is one of the most desirable in Roslindale being situated in the heart of the Bradford estate. The property is taxed for \$5200.

Final papers have passed in the sale of the property No. 40 and 42 Brookside avenue, Jamaica Plain, to Sarah E. Monroe of Roxbury. The property consists of an attractive new three-family house and 4000 square feet of land, assessed altogether for \$6500. Title was given by Mrs. Sarah Eaves of Roxbury, who was represented in the transaction by Herbert S. Frost, and the purchaser by Robert T. Fowler.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Charles W. Parker et al., trs., to Helen Cheever et al., Peterborough and Jersey st., 5 lots; d.; \$1.

Attorneys' Real Estate Trust to John S. Watson et ux., Oak st.; d.; \$1.

Fidelia A. Leighton to Harry C. Shields, Walnut st.; q.; \$1.

Harry C. Shields to James C. Littlefield, Walnut st.; q.; \$1.

NUMIDIAN DOCKS WITH LARGE CARGO

After landing 162 passengers and considerable cargo at Halifax, the Allan liner Numidian, Capt. John Hall, arrived today from Glasgow and Moville. She landed 28 cabin and 118 steerage passengers at Mystic docks, Charlestow, and will unload about 1000 tons of general merchandise.

FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

WESTERN

WESTERN

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

WESTERN

WESTERN



Hotel La Salle

Chicago's Finest Hotel

PEACE, quiet and beauty blended with perfect hotel service. In the heart of Chicago's best activities. Close to financial, theatre and shopping districts. A place of exclusive atmosphere, which you will enjoy.

RATES:	
One Person: Per Day	Two Persons: Per Day
Room with detached bath	\$2 to \$8
Room with private bath	\$3 to \$5
Room with connecting rooms and suites	\$3 to \$8
Bath as desired.	

LA SALLE AT MADISON ST. - CHICAGO

The West Hotel

Minneapolis, Minn.

Corner Hennepin Avenue and Fifth Street

Most Prominent Corner in the City. Largest and best known European hotel in the Great Northwest. Finest lobby in the world.

Saturday Evening and Sunday from 30 to 80 etc. TABLE D'HÔTE a most popular specialty. Also 50 DINNER cent noon-day luncheons. \$1.00 HERBERT S. JOSLIN, Manager.

Merchants Hotel

Saint Paul, Minn.

EUROPEAN PLAN
Monitor readers will receive every attention

RATES \$1.00 to \$1.50 PER DAY WITH BATH \$1.50 to \$2.50 PER DAY

GOOD CAFE AT MODERATE PRICES

GEO. R. KIBBE, Manager



THE NEW OCEAN HOUSE

SWAMPSOCCOTT, MASSACHUSETTS.

Hotel de luxe OF THE FAMOUS NORTH SHORE.

SUPERB WATER VIEWS, UNSURPASSED BATHING,
SAFE SAILING, ROWING AND FISHING.
Music by Soloists of Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Season of 1912 begins Saturday, June 15

Bookings and all requests for information should be made at the Executive Offices, 67 Boylston street, Boston, Mass. Telephone B. B. 3876.

E. R. GRABOW COMPANY

Hotel Somerset

Commonwealth Av. and Charlesgate East, Boston, Mass.

Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for Balls, Banquets and social events of all kinds.

TRANSIENT RATE
Rooms, \$2.50 per day and up
Rooms with Bath, \$3.00 and upSPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
TO PERMANENT GUESTS

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

PARLOR BEDROOM AND BATH, \$5.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$6.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$7.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$8.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$9.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$10.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$11.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$12.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$13.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$14.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$15.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$16.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$17.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$18.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$19.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$20.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$21.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$22.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$23.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$24.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$25.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$26.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$27.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$28.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$29.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$30.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$31.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$32.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$33.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$34.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$35.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$36.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$37.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$38.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$39.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$40.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$41.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$42.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$43.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$44.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$45.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$46.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$47.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$48.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$49.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$50.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$51.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$52.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$53.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$54.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$55.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$56.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$57.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$58.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$59.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$60.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$61.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$62.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$63.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$64.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$65.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$66.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$67.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$68.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$69.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$70.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$71.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$72.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$73.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$74.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$75.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$76.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$77.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$78.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$79.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$80.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$81.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$82.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$83.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$84.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$85.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$86.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$87.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$88.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$89.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$90.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$91.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$92.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$93.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$94.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$95.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$96.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$97.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$98.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$99.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$100.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$101.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$102.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$103.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$104.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$105.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$106.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$107.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$108.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$109.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$110.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$111.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$112.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$113.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$114.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$115.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$116.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$117.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$118.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$119.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$120.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$121.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$122.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$123.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH, \$124.00 and up

PAVER BEDROOM AND BATH

MONITORIALS
By NIXON WATERMAN

HINTS ON FARMING
The gardener who grows celery
And cabbages, 'tis said,
Should put into his work much heart
And likewise lots of head.

OF ALL the attributes that a man or woman may possess the one that must serve to differentiate him or her from the rest of mankind is individuality. As a matter of course there never will be two persons just alike. There must be some difference, though it sometimes happens that the difference is scarcely enough to be deemed worth while. However, it is not his resemblance to some one else that is alone responsible for the absence of one's individuality. It is a lack of "himselfness" in a man which robs him of personality. There are those who seem to get their opinions, their manners, their every point of view as they do their clothing, "ready-made." No one should attempt to maintain it is not advisable thus to follow the lead of others in many of the affairs connected with our everyday routine of duties. Other men and their opinions born of their experiences must serve as guideposts along the way. Each man must follow the rule of "give and take" in the matter of receiving and giving information. No one man is required to "know it all," and he who attempts to do so is likely to conclude

by knowing very little that is thoroughly trustworthy. And as the homely philosopher, "Josh Billings," says: "It's better tew kno a few things that's true than it iz tew kno a shull lot that ain't so."

A great deal must be taken at its face value without one's finding the time to investigate and to prove. If the signpost says: "20 miles to London," it must generally be accepted as true that the distance from the signpost to London is 20 miles. The traveler bound that way will not feel called upon to measure the distance as he goes along, though he will reserve the right to keep his eyes open and form his own estimate of how far he travels. The man whose thoughts and action are at all times touched with the influence of a personality would not, were he to build himself a house, make it to appear just like the house of his next-door neighbor, though the neighbor's house might seem to have every feature to be desired in the structure which he himself was about to erect. The whole neighborhood would have not so good an opinion of one who would exactly copy the architecture of a house in their immediate locality. Some inherent something in the real man, or woman makes him or her resent the thought of being in any of their attributes, just like any other person.

LEADING HOTELS AND CAFES

SOUTHERN

Old Point Comfort Hotel Chamberlin
BOATING, BATHING, FISHING,
SAILING, ORCHESTRA,
TENNIS, GOLF.

Unique Sea Food Cuisine.
FORTESS MONROE, Largest Military Post on the Atlantic Coast.
HAMPTON ROADS, the Rendezvous of the Nation's Warships.
Special weekly rates June to October.
Booklets on Marston, 248 Washington St., and Raymond & Whittemore, 309 Wash. St. Or address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
THE HAMILTON

14th & K Streets, N. W.
A selected modern, comfortable and transient hotel, most conveniently located and unlike. Good table. American plan. Rates \$2.50 up per day. Special rates by week, month and season. Send for booklet.
IRVING O. BALL, Prop.

FOREIGN



The new \$2,000,000 Hotel situated in the heart of the Dominion Capital. Accommodation: \$50 rooms. Furnished with exquisite taste and comfort. The latest in hotel construction. Rates \$2.00 upwards. European plan.
F. W. BERGMAN, Manager in Chief Hotels, Grand Trunk Railway System.

Digby, Nova Scotia
LOUR LODGE
AND, COTTAGES
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

BARTON HOUSE, Barton, Nova Scotia
An ideal place for a real vacation. On St. Mary's Bay shore, 9 miles from Digby. Bathing, boating, sail and fresh water. Excellent table. Quiet surroundings. G. R. McNEIL.

THE MONITOR HOTEL
ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

SOUTH STATION RESTAURANT
ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving at or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences.
J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

OAK GROVE CREAMERY CO.
RESTAURANT
Opp. Berkeley Bldg. 431-437 Boylston St.
Unsurpassed Table—Our Own Pastry Goods—Lunch Room
Up One Flight—Elevator—Open 11:30 to 3 daily.

The St. James Cafe
241-243 HUNTINGTON AVE.,
Near Massachusetts Avenue.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN CUISINE.
A BACK BAY CAFE
MODEST AND UNIQUE HOMELIKE
Music evenings and Sunday afternoons.
Huylers' Chocolates and Bon Bons.

CAFE LAFAYETTE
FRENCH RESTAURANT
ROOMS and BOARD
1128 Boylston Street
Cor. Harrison
SIMON DASTUGUE, Prop., BOSTON
Tel. 5093 J. B. B.

NADROJ CAFE
712 South Spring Street, LOS ANGELES
Lunch 11 to 2—Dinner 5 to 7:30
Home Phone 2121. M. A. JORDAN, Prop.

SOUTHERN

"The City Care Forgot"
Quaint Historic
NEW ORLEANS

America's Convention and Carnival City
The St. Charles

Fine All Year Hotel in the South Completely rehabilitated, under new and improved management from Waldorf-Astoria, N.Y. City
European Plan. Modern. Fireproof. Well-located hotel for a discriminating public traveling either for business or pleasure.
Send for booklet of New Orleans.
ALFRED S. AMER & CO. Ltd., Props.

THE MONITOR HOTEL
ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

FOREIGN

Hotel Alexandra
CALGARY, ALBERTA
A MODERN UP-TO-DATE HOTEL
CENTRALLY LOCATED,
ONE AND A HALF BLOCKS FROM
RAILWAY STATION.
140 ROOMS
35 With Bath
\$1.50 up
EUROPEAN PLAN.
H. L. STEPHENS, Manager.

THE PINES HOTEL
And LOG CABINS
DIGBY, NOVA SCOTIA
Most up-to-date resort in the Province.
Write for booklet and references.
H. B. CHURCHILL, Prop.

KED-GE-MA-KOO-GE
NOVA SCOTIA

Magnificent Lake, 300 Islands, Virgin Woods. For Families: A delightful summer home. New light, garage, motor, telephone, etc. Light, airy, spacious. Abundant trout streams, olive, charming scenery, seclusion with easy access, and a climate unapproached by any other part of the world. Write for booklet. Illustrated booklet. Write Kedgemoore Club House, New Grafton, Nova Scotia.

THE MONITOR HOTEL
ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

CUSTOM REGULATIONS
TRAVELERS SHOULD KNOW

Passengers on steamers bound for the United States will receive a sheet of paper containing two forms of declaration. The one in black is for citizens of the United States; the one in red for non-residents. The law provides that citizens of the United States may bring in articles valued under \$100, but there are restrictions relating to this which should be carefully noted. The following instructions are taken from the *Customs Instructions*. If in doubt regarding the meaning of any clause in the declaration or instructions the purser will explain.

Residents of the United States must declare all articles which have been obtained abroad by purchase or otherwise.

Articles taken from the United States and remodeled, repaired, or improved abroad must be declared, and the cost of such remodeling, repairing, or improving must be separately stated.

The following articles are dutiable:

Household effects, including books, pictures, furniture, tableware, table linen, bed linen, and other similar articles, unless used abroad by the owner for a period of a year or more.

Goods in the piece.

Articles of any nature intended for sale, or for other persons.

The following articles are free if under \$100 in value and if necessary for comfort and convenience for the purpose of the journey, and not for sale nor for other persons:

Personal adornments, jewelry, etc., and cameras, musical instruments, etc.

Clothing.

Toilet articles, such as combs, brushes, soaps, cosmetics, shaving and manicure sets, etc.

Personal adornments, jewelry, etc., and cameras, musical instruments, etc.

Clothing and other personal effects taken out of the United States by the passenger if not increased in value or improved in condition while abroad. If increased in value or improved in condition, they are dutiable on the cost of the repairs.

NON-RESIDENTS

Non-residents of the United States are entitled to bring in free of duty, without regard to the \$100 exemption, such articles as are in the nature of wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects, necessary and appropriate for their wear and use for the purpose of the journey and present comfort and convenience and which are not intended for other persons or for sale.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

SUBJECTS of general interest are dealt with in the following editorial comments:

TORONTO WORLD—On Tuesday last the city of St. John, N. B., elected the members of its first commission government. Public interest was well sustained, even more voting at the deciding election than at that when the ultimate candidates were decided. The affairs of St. John will now be administered by a mayor and four commissioners, each of whom will have charge of one of the five departments. By the charter finance is given to the mayor and the commission will allot the others—public safety, harbors and ferries, water and sewerage and public works. One of the best features of commission government is its elimination of the ward system of election. Sectional interests ought not to be allowed to prevail against the general good, for, properly judged, whatever is adverse to that general good is bad even for the sectional interest that is sought to be conserved. After the experience of the present year no citizen of common sense can doubt that a board of limited number elected by the whole city would deal with the important matters with more judgment and much more expedition than is now the case.

ST. PAUL DISPATCH—The Pan-American Union has prepared some interesting statistics on the development and possibilities of trade with Latin America after the canal has been opened. It points out that there are 70,000,000 people in the 20 republics south of us and these countries have an area approximately three times that of the United States, exclusive of Alaska. They have immense areas of undeveloped lands that await development. The Union investigators contend that the Latin-American market is much more important and promising to us than is that of the Orient. And it is at our door. We are in the position of advantage and should improve our opportunity. In fact, we are improving our opportunity. Statistics show that the tourist traffic from this country to the nations south of us is three times greater than it was five years ago. The foreign commerce of the Latin-Americans last year was \$2,344,000,000, of which \$600,000,000, or more than one fourth was with us. Our trade with them 10 years ago was \$236,000,000, an increase of nearly 200 per cent in a decade. The 20 republics have increased their foreign trade at the rate of approximately \$100,000,000 a year during the last five years. The trade on the west coast has been about \$500,000,000 annually, and it is estimated that it will expand to \$1,000,000,000 a year within five years of the opening of the Panama canal.

MEMPHIS NEWS SCIMITAR—In spite of the overflows and other untoward circumstances, the credit of Memphis remains as sound as a gold dollar. The city's I. O. U.'s are taken at above par, and they do not have to be hawked about to find purchasers. The sale of \$670,000 worth of bonds the other day to one firm was significant. There were 10 bidders in the field. Some of them wanted the entire issue, and others only a part of it. The attractive offering was the \$220,000 five-year bonds, to balance up the front foot assessment fund, but the \$450,000 4½ per cent bonds, which is a general liability on the city for various purposes and which run through a series of years, found also, active competition in the bidding. Among other good results derived from the splendid advertising which the city has received is the strengthening of her credit. People with money know that an active and energetic citizenry are good risks, and are not afraid to lend such a people their money. The credit of Memphis is as high as the credit of any city in the union.

MEMPHIS NEWS SCIMITAR—In spite of the overflows and other untoward circumstances, the credit of Memphis remains as sound as a gold dollar. The city's I. O. U.'s are taken at above par, and they do not have to be hawked about to find purchasers. The sale of \$670,000 worth of bonds the other day to one firm was significant. There were 10 bidders in the field. Some of them wanted the entire issue, and others only a part of it. The attractive offering was the \$220,000 five-year bonds, to balance up the front foot assessment fund, but the \$450,000 4½ per cent bonds, which is a general liability on the city for various purposes and which run through a series of years, found also, active competition in the bidding. Among other good results derived from the splendid advertising which the city has received is the strengthening of her credit. People with money know that an active and energetic citizenry are good risks, and are not afraid to lend such a people their money. The credit of Memphis is as high as the credit of any city in the union.

CHICAGO INTER OCEAN—The annual statistical abstract issued by the department of commerce and labor shows some interesting facts about the United

States. Among them these: The average per capita wealth of the country has grown from \$307 in 1850 to \$1300 in 1904, the latest official record on this subject; the money in circulation, from \$12 per capita in 1850 to \$34 per capita in 1911; the bank clearings, from \$52,000,000,000 in 1887, the first year for which figures are available, to practically \$16,000,000,000 in 1911; the number of depositors in savings banks, from 1,000,000 in 1866 to 9,500,000 in 1911; the individual deposits in banks, from \$2,000,000,000 in 1875, the earliest year for which figures are available, to \$10,000,000,000 in 1911, and the value of manufactures produced in the country, from \$1,000,000 in 1840 to over \$2,000,000,000 in 1911, and the value of manufactures produced in the country, from \$1,000,000 in 1840 to over \$2,000,000,000 in 1911.

TOLEDO BLADE—Richard Henry Dana, the author of "Two Years Before the Mast," had a shipmate who was an encyclopedic of marine information. He knew seamanship to the minutest details and not only that but navigation, geography, customs laws, the stowage capacity of ships, mechanics, marine history and a thousand and one things connected with his craft that the oldest salt was entirely ignorant of. Dana considered him to have the most remarkable memory and reasoning power of any man he ever met. Yet the sailor looked up to Dana, a boy of only 20, because Dana had been to college and studied Latin. . . . The word education . . . ought to stand for something real and thorough. It ought not to include the haphazard, disassociated miscellany that any good memory can accumulate. It should mean an orderly way of thinking, control over the mechanism of the mind, an efficient, workable knowledge of one's calling, or some subject in which one is deeply interested. Dana's shipmate was surely an educated man in that he had mastered his trade more than Dana whose Latin couldn't work unless the lexicon was at hand.

TOLEDO BLADE—Richard Henry Dana, the author of "Two Years Before the Mast," had a shipmate who was an encyclopedic of marine information. He knew seamanship to the minutest details and not only that but navigation, geography, customs laws, the stowage capacity of ships, mechanics, marine history and a thousand and one things connected with his craft that the oldest salt was entirely ignorant of. Dana considered him to have the most remarkable memory and reasoning power of any man he ever met. Yet the sailor looked up to Dana, a boy of only 20, because Dana had been to college and studied Latin. . . . The word education . . . ought to stand for something real and thorough. It ought not to include the haphazard, disassociated miscellany that any good memory can accumulate. It should mean an orderly way of thinking, control over the mechanism of the mind, an efficient, workable knowledge of one's calling, or some subject in which one is deeply interested. Dana's shipmate was surely an educated man in that he had mastered his trade more than Dana whose Latin couldn't work unless the lexicon was at hand.

TOLEDO BLADE—Richard Henry Dana, the author of "Two Years Before the Mast," had a shipmate who was an encyclopedic of marine information. He knew seamanship to the minutest details and not only that but navigation, geography, customs laws, the stowage capacity of ships, mechanics, marine history and a thousand and one things connected with his craft that the oldest salt was entirely ignorant of. Dana considered him to have the most remarkable memory and reasoning power of any man he ever met. Yet the sailor looked up to Dana, a boy of only 20, because Dana had been to college and studied Latin. . . . The word education . . . ought to stand for something real and thorough. It ought not to include the haphazard, disassociated miscellany that any good memory can accumulate. It should mean an orderly way of thinking, control over the mechanism of the mind, an efficient, workable knowledge of one's calling, or some subject in which one is deeply interested. Dana's shipmate was surely an educated man in that he had mastered his trade more than Dana whose Latin couldn't work unless the lexicon was at hand.

TOLEDO BLADE—Richard Henry Dana, the author of "Two Years Before the Mast," had a shipmate who was an encyclopedic of marine information. He knew seamanship to the minutest details and not only that but navigation, geography, customs laws, the stowage capacity of ships, mechanics, marine history and a thousand and one things connected with his craft that the oldest salt was entirely ignorant of. Dana considered him to have the most remarkable memory and reasoning power of any man he ever met. Yet the sailor looked up to Dana, a boy of only 20, because Dana had been to college and studied Latin. . . . The word education . . . ought to stand for something real and thorough. It ought not to include the haphazard, disassociated miscellany that any good memory can accumulate. It should mean an orderly way of thinking, control over the mechanism of the mind, an efficient, workable knowledge of one's calling, or some subject in which one is deeply interested. Dana's shipmate was surely an educated man in that he had mastered his trade more than Dana whose Latin couldn't work unless the lexicon was at hand.

TOLEDO BLADE—Richard Henry Dana, the author of "Two Years Before the Mast," had a shipmate who was an encyclopedic of marine information. He knew seamanship to the minutest details and not only that but navigation, geography, customs laws, the stowage capacity of ships, mechanics, marine history and a thousand and one things connected with his craft that the oldest salt was entirely ignorant of. Dana considered him to have the most remarkable memory and reasoning power of any man he ever met. Yet the sailor looked up to Dana, a boy of only 20, because Dana had been to college and studied Latin. . . . The word education . . . ought to stand for something real and thorough. It ought not to include the haphazard, disassociated miscellany that any good memory can accumulate. It should mean an orderly way of thinking, control over the mechanism of the mind, an efficient, workable knowledge of one's calling, or some subject in which one is deeply interested. Dana's shipmate was surely an educated man in that he had mastered his trade more than Dana whose Latin couldn't work unless the lexicon was at hand.

TOLEDO BLADE—Richard Henry Dana, the author of "Two Years Before the Mast," had a shipmate who was an encyclopedic of marine information. He knew seamanship to the minutest details and not only that but navigation, geography, customs laws, the stowage capacity of ships, mechanics, marine history and a thousand and one things connected with his craft that the oldest salt was entirely ignorant of. Dana considered him to have the most remarkable memory and reasoning power of any man he ever met. Yet the sailor looked up to Dana, a boy of only 20, because Dana had been to college and studied Latin. . . . The word education . . . ought to stand for something real and thorough. It ought not to include the haphazard, disassociated miscellany that any good memory can accumulate. It should mean an orderly way of thinking, control over the mechanism of the mind, an efficient, workable knowledge of one's calling, or some subject in which one is deeply interested. Dana's shipmate was surely an educated man in that he had mastered his trade more than Dana whose Latin couldn't work unless the lexicon was at hand.

TOLEDO BLADE—Richard Henry Dana, the author of "Two Years Before the Mast," had a shipmate who was an encyclopedic of marine information. He knew seamanship to the minutest details and not only that but navigation, geography, customs laws, the stowage capacity of ships, mechanics, marine history and a thousand and one things connected with his craft that the oldest salt was entirely ignorant of. Dana considered him to have the most remarkable memory and reasoning power of any man he ever met. Yet the sailor looked up to Dana, a boy of only 20, because Dana had been to college and studied Latin. . . . The word education . . . ought to stand for something real and thorough. It ought not to include the haphazard, disassociated miscellany that any good memory can accumulate. It should mean an orderly way of thinking, control over the mechanism of the mind, an efficient, workable knowledge of one's calling, or some subject in which one is deeply interested. Dana's shipmate was surely an educated man in that he had mastered his trade more than Dana whose Latin couldn't work unless the lexicon was at hand.

TOLEDO BLADE—Richard Henry Dana, the author of "Two Years Before the Mast," had a shipmate who was an encyclopedic of marine information. He knew seamanship to the minutest details and not only that but navigation, geography, customs laws, the stowage capacity of ships, mechanics, marine history and a thousand and one things connected with his craft that the oldest salt was entirely ignorant of. Dana considered him to have

PLACE RODIN'S WORK, "LA FRANCE," ON CHAMPLAIN MONUMENT THIS WEEK

Two Nations' Representatives Will See Bronze Figure Mounted as Part of Group Commemorating Explorer

ITS SIGNIFICANCE

As a culmination of the movement that resulted in Vermont and New York jointly celebrating the tercentenary of Lake Champlain's discovery, an event that took on international significance, comes on Friday of this week at Crown Point, N. Y., the presentation of Auguste Rodin's work commemorating the French explorer's achievement. The following article describes this fine piece of sculpture; the monument already erected under the auspices of Vermont and New York commissions in memory of the famous navigator, and which is to be dedicated the coming summer, and what the exchange of felicitations between France and the United States means in the way of emphasizing their friendship.

SCARCELY second in importance to the event which saw France present the Bartholdi statue of Liberty to the American people, the presentation at Crown Point, N. Y., next Friday of Auguste Rodin's bust, "La France," in commemoration of Samuel de Champlain's discoveries, will again illustrate the traditional friendship that exists between two great republics.

With fitting ceremonies the tercentenary of Champlain's achievements was celebrated three years ago the coming summer. There were many felicitations exchanged by distinguished representatives of various countries, including France, the United States, Great Britain and Japan. It was at that time that the state commissions first discussed the proposed memorial to Samuel de Champlain. The design finally chosen has taken form in a magnificent structure whose apex is crowned by a search light for the guidance of navigators.

At the base of this splendid monument, the special delegation sent to the United States by the President of France will place the bronze bust executed by Rodin, the famous sculptor. The bust is to be mounted on a marble base, with a marble representation of the American and French flags. As in the case of the statue of Liberty, it is a figure of a woman and is to typify the Franco-American entente, this time on the shores of an inland sea.

Representatives of France

The personnel of the delegation which will represent the French government next Friday is in some respects second in significance only to the event which brings the members to America. Statesmen, artists, diplomats, writers, soldiers, financiers, each member of the delegation is celebrated in his particular sphere of action. But it is hardly speaking lightly of the noted company as a whole when it is said that M. Gabriel Hanotaux was chosen chief spokesman because of his renown as a French citizen and an internationalist. As former minister of foreign affairs, as historian, as one of France's "Immortals," M. Hanotaux long ago established himself firmly in the esteem of his countrymen. It is difficult to conceive of any one Frenchman who could better do the honor for his nation on an occasion when France once more desires to express its appreciation of American traditions.

Another member of the French Academy on the Champlain commission is Rene Bazin. M. Bazin's writings are famed for his faithful depiction of rural life. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, whose peace campaign in the United States a year ago proved epochal, is also on the commission. Then there are Gen. Henry Brugere, General Lebon, Fernand Cormon, president of the Academy of Fine Arts; Etienne Lamy, Count Rochambeau, Louis Barthou, former minister of justice, and Gabriel Louis Jaroy, secretary of the Franco-American committee. Premier Poincare is represented by Count Charles Chambrun. There are a number of ladies in the party. Leading French journals also have sent representatives for the event.

In view of the present historical event it is interesting to turn again to M. Hanotaux and hear what he has to say about the new world. It was in 1909 that he wrote in the Revue des Questions Diplomatiques an appeal to the French public, in which he said among other things:

"The part which America now plays in the world's economic life and in the development of civilization is undoubtedly the most important fact of the nineteenth century. It may be said that only in our own days has Columbus' discovery borne its fruit."

"The history of the world seems to be gravitating perpetually between the east and the west. Asiatic civilization found its starting point on the border

of Asia and Africa; Phoenician navigators then spread culture along the western coasts. Rome deserted Italy to proceed toward Constantinople. Columbus displaced the world's center of gravity toward the west. De Lesseps brought it back to the east. At present huge enterprises and the rise of new nations will displace it again toward the west.

"The mighty United States will again rule both oceans and possibly both ends of the continent. Is France doing her duty and assisting as she should this wonderful development? Placed by her geographical location at the junction point of the northern and southern culture, is she giving to the American continent the sympathetic attention it deserves?"

Interesting as are the Lake Champlain festivities, significant as the aim for closer fellowship may be, it is to the future that both Frenchmen and Americans must look for the fuller comprehension of what the present social events may come to mean. It was through no fault of the republic of France that the unlimited arbitration treaty with the United States failed to pass the Senate in its unabridged form.

The French people had given overwhelming proof that they desired just such a pact as should forever banish warfare between them and the American republic. And the presence of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant on the Champlain commission is an evidence that there will be no cessation among the well-wishers of the United States in France of their efforts to cement closer what-as in the case of the Champlain monument and the bust of "La France"-speak vividly of international friendship.

ARTISTS SUBMIT CAPITOL DESIGNS

MADISON, Wis.—A half dozen eminent American artists were in Madison recently to confer with the capital building commission and Governor McGovern over the designs for the new structure.

The number included Daniel C. French of New York, who will furnish the central figure for the great dome; Kenyon Cox of New York, who will provide the mosaic decoration for the interior of the dome; E. H. Blashfield of New York, who will execute the painting in the eye of the dome; Attimo Pirchirillo of New York, who is doing the sculptural work for the pediment of the north wing, and Hugo Ballin of Santuck, Conn., who provides the paintings for the executive chamber.

They exhibited sketches of the proposed work, which after review by the architects, and the commission were adopted with slight modifications.

CHICAGO BUYS LAND FOR PARK

CHICAGO—Chicago acquired a new park when the west park board purchased for \$500,000 the 154 acres bounded by Austin avenue, Adams street, Central avenue and the Metropolitan Elevated railroad.

Although a bond issue for \$1,000,000 for purchase and equipment had been voted last November, residents of the west side had feared that the plan would not be carried out. The board authorized the immediate advertising of the bonds now for sale.

Plans for the improvement of the ground are now in the possession of President Kolacek of the west park board. While the improvement will be on the same general lines as those followed in the other parks of the city, larger facilities will be provided for athletic contests and playgrounds.

CENTRAL MARKET PLANNED

NEW ALBANY, Ky.—The New Albany Commercial Club is making an effort to establish the old time free central market and a committee has been appointed to take steps to advertise the fact that the city council has amended the license ordinance so that farmers and produce growers can dispose of their product at the market house without paying license.

Cooperating with the French Institute in the United States, the newer organization will facilitate in every way the intellectual and social purposes in view. French art is to be brought more extensively to this country for exhibition purposes. The institute is gathering also a valuable collection of books bearing on the history of the two countries from the time when France in America was a more concrete fact.

In view of the present historical event it is interesting to turn again to M. Hanotaux and hear what he has to say about the new world. It was in 1909 that he wrote in the Revue des Questions Diplomatiques an appeal to the French public, in which he said among other things:

"The part which America now plays in the world's economic life and in the development of civilization is undoubtedly the most important fact of the nineteenth century. It may be said that only in our own days has Columbus' discovery borne its fruit."

"The history of the world seems to be gravitating perpetually between the east and the west. Asiatic civilization found its starting point on the border

HUNDREDS OF ONE-ROOM SCHOOLS STILL USED IN SOME PORTIONS OF MASSACHUSETTS

TRAVERSING the beautiful Berkshires on a summer jaunt, making excursions on to the Cape with the blue sea lashing its shores, or penetrating into remote districts of New England, and but seldom meeting "human beings," as the children say, one comes across an occasional, tiny, one-room schoolhouse, and peeping inside, smiles at the simplicity of its fittings, or is impressed with the respect for learning handed down by Puritan ancestors, that must have a schoolhouse wherever there is a handful of children. If the investigation were carried further, it would be found that primitive as are many of these small schools, inadequate as may be their ways in comparison with city systems, they yet, in many instances, are applying effectively the latest and most approved pedagogical methods with such means as they have at hand. Cooking, sewing, agriculture and simple forms of other manual training are to be found in them. In more populous communities will be evening schools, and privileges of continuation and part-time classes are to be found in places where the uninitiated would scarcely look to find in operation facilities that are new even to large cities.

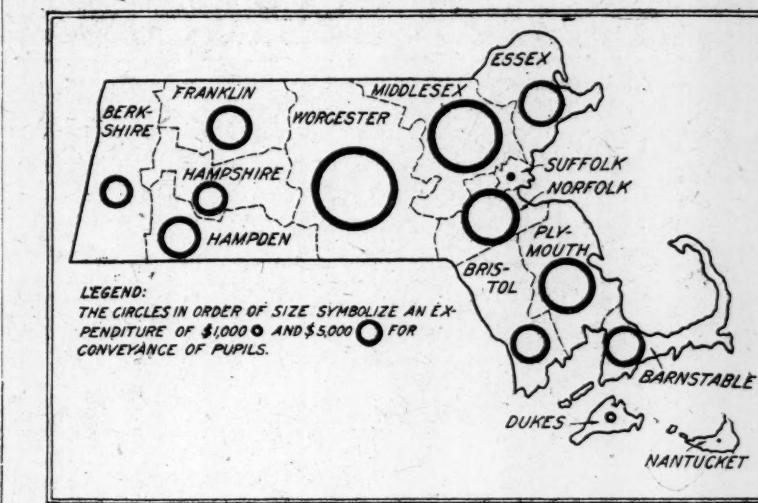
Cost of Transportation

During the last 20 years rural education has undergone a rapid change. A process of consolidation has been going on. Districts have combined in the support of graded schools similar in plan to those of cities, and the children have been transported to and from them at public expense. At last count there still remained in Massachusetts some 900 one-room schools in which one teacher attempts with more or less success to teach all of the grades; but the growth of the consolidated school may be estimated from the statement that \$330,000, in round numbers, is paid annually in Massachusetts for transportation expenses alone, the children being carried in barges and on street cars to central schools. While this has meant increased expense, it has spelt improved education, also; and it has been necessary that the state should contribute aid to these rural schools. The Commonwealth has invested what is known as the Massachusetts school fund. This amounts to \$5,000,000 and the annual interest, about \$300,000, is distributed among towns of low valuation. The state gives aid further to small towns maintaining free high schools. Within recent years, since state legislation required the establishment of expert supervision in rural towns, Massachusetts has been paying from one half to two thirds of the salary of the superintendent of schools in so-called superintendency unions. These unions are formed by the union of several towns so as to employ a superintendent. The result is that even the most remote town in Massachusetts now has the services of a superintendent who has received from the state board of education a certificate as to his proficiency.

Control by State Board

While each town and township has individual control over the schools within its district, the comparative excellence, high standard and uniformity of the work in rural districts has been and is made possible largely through the state board of education, composed of men and women of high educational standing. This board was created by legislative enactment in 1837. It was organized primarily to govern the normal schools and to prepare and lay before the Legislature annually information in regard to the public schools. The board has been served by distinguished men as secretaries, Mann, Dickinson, Hill and Martin being conspicuous among the names.

In 1909 the Legislature reconstructed the board of education and substituted for the executive position of secretary that of commissioner, with deputy commissioners. In that year, after careful consideration, the board appointed Dr. David Snedden to the office of commissioner. Dr. Snedden came to the work from Columbia University, where he had been adjunct professor of school administration in Teachers College. He had previously taught in Leland Stanford



Where Massachusetts spends thousands of dollars yearly for transportation of pupils, as indicated in different counties

University, California, and had been connected in various capacities with the public schools of that state. At the same time William Orr and Charles A. Prosser were made deputy commissioners. Mr. Orr had been for many years identified with public education in Massachusetts and Mr. Prosser came to Massachusetts from New York city, where he had been in charge of the educational and industrial work of the Children's Aid Society. The first of April he reported to the latter city to take up a national work for the promotion of industrial education.

The personnel of the present board is the same as it was at the time of reconstruction. It is composed of Frederick P. Fish, Boston, chairman; Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, Newton Center; Mrs. Ella Lyman Cabot, Boston; Simeon B. Chace, Fall River; Levi L. Conant; Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester; Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, Boston; Frederick W. Hamilton, Tufts College, Medford; Paul H. Hanus, Harvard University, Cambridge; Clinton Q. Richmond, North Adams. There was added to the work of the board at this time large responsibilities in connection with the promotion of industrial and agricultural instruction. Legislation growing out of the activities of the commission on industrial education has made possible the establishment of special types of schools or departments devoted to vocational subjects. Massachusetts gives to vocational schools substantially one half of their running expenses, providing they submit themselves to the supervision of the board of education. A special department in the work of the board has been made for this purpose under a deputy commissioner. At present about 30 communities have established vocational schools. Among them schools for the retaing of machinists and wood workers are most conspicuous. Some of these schools train girls for trades in millinery, dressmaking or similar activities. A few agricultural schools already have been established, and the Legislature at present seems interested in providing for additional county agricultural schools.

State's Responsibility

Except, in connection with improved industrial educational institutions such as the trade school for girls in Boston and the Boston industrial school for boys, open to pupils in all parts of the state and where special direction and cooperative experimentation are peculiarly necessary, the state board has nothing to do with the schools in the large cities and towns, they being strictly under local control. It is in connection with the rural school that the board finds a considerable part of its responsibility. Wherever state money is expended in theory state supervision follows. As the board has power to withhold state aid from schools that do not meet the requirements it imposes, it exercises a powerful influence in promoting the efficiency of the schools. The state board employs agents who visit the towns, inspect the high schools, examine the work of the superintendents and do whatever is possible to promote the efficiency of the education offered.

SALARIES are low in the country towns, amounting in many cases to less than \$400 a year for each teacher employed. This small compensation of the teachers is acknowledged to be the weakest point in the country schools. Because of the inadequacy, many teachers serve one or two years in rural schools, the successful ones always migrating toward the cities and towns. This is only one of the many untoward conditions with which the board is trying to cope and remedy and in which it has made considerable progress. Some years ago it effected the certification of superintendents, never previously in force; and last year it was given authority to certify high school teachers in state-wide high schools. Through its normal schools teachers are being trained with special reference to the needs of the rural schools and the board is urging in every way better payment for better work in all grades that a higher efficiency may be uniformly secured.

The board recommends the courses of study; it makes out approved courses and supplies them to all the schools. They are written in such a plain and simple form that they almost teach themselves, and it would seem that any teacher must find them invaluable. While not compulsory, they are in general use in rural districts. Some of these rural schools have in daily use ideas that could well be followed in city schools, and in some respects they impart an education that is more practical, sympathetic and thorough than the ideas in certain city schools where education is

prevent certain evils and weaknesses in society and extends its scope by seeking to procure for all children a full, free and fair start in life and by promoting physical, vocational, civic and cultural well-being. Kinds of service not formerly contemplated are now recognized as a legitimate part of the work of the public school. This is notably true of preparation for vocation. The establishment of manual training, household arts and commercial studies, the encouragement within schools of various agencies for the deliberate teaching of citizenship, the provision of public opportunities for play and recreation—all these illustrate prominent tendencies in the evolution of public education. We are yet in the early stages of the evolution of scientific and efficient methods. Further progress will be dependent largely on the ability of the public to command the services of specialists and to effect a coordination of their efforts.

The board of education has had to assume largely increased responsibilities in connection with all forms of education. The administration of the public school system is becoming steadily more complex, and some functions are of such a nature that they can best be performed by some state agency. The state board is not seeking to further the centralization of school administration, but it holds itself ready to assume additional responsibilities as the Legislature finds it necessary to impose these upon it. The state of Massachusetts spends approximately \$16,000,000 a year in public schools, and in order that this vast sum may be efficiently expended it becomes necessary that the state itself should give increasing attention to the adoption of effective means and methods. It is probable that the development of vocational education will proceed rapidly. It seems necessary that the state should assume increasing responsibilities in connection with the professional training of teachers who have already entered service. Certain special forms of inspection can best be performed under the direction of the state board. In these and other directions it will undoubtedly prove true that the state will find it necessary to impose added responsibilities upon the board.

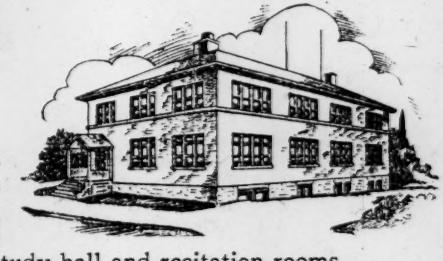
EDUCATIONAL

The PRINCIPIA

ST. LOUIS, MO.

PRINCIPIA PARK.

One of our school buildings, in which is the manual training department, art studio, laboratory and library. Also, academic study hall and recitation rooms.



WATCH FOR ANOTHER PICTURE NEXT WEEK.
WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS TO E. R. FIELD, SECY.

DO YOU KNOW HOW TO SEW?

With our practical instruction in designing, cutting, fitting, dressmaking and ladies' tailoring, your work will result in perfect garments and at a minimum cost.

Drop in at the College and see what an inexperienced person really can do in the way of turning out a well-made and well-fitting garment.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

KEISTER'S LADIES TAILORING COLLEGE

Fortieth and Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago.

MANOR SCHOOL

A boarding school for boys. Upper and Lower Schools comprise all grades from primary to college preparatory. Graduates now in all leading colleges. Work thorough, systematic and effective. Instructors college, local, over one hundred students. Boys receive half pay, half board. Gymnasium, athletic field, tennis courts. Manual Training Department. Atmosphere homelike and where boys feel at home. Careful and sympathetic attention given to the needs of each individual boy along the line of moral development. For information and booklet address LOUIS D. MARRIOTT, M.A., Headmaster.

MUNICH SCHOOL for Girls

OCTOBER TO JUNE
Principals: Miss Weaver and Miss Puttee, Friedrichstrasse 9, Munich, Germany. American Secretary: MISS MELLER, 1548 Tribune Bldg., Chicago.

DANFORTH SCHOOL

FRAMINGHAM, MASS.
For Boys under 16 years
under instruction. All attractive features of camp life. Girls sleep in dormitory. Best home influences. Brief morning studies—balance of time picnics, drives, hikes, jaunts, rides. Address: Miss SADIE DAVIDSON, Principal, Beaver Dam, Mass.

Lasell Seminary

Auburn, Mass. Advanced work for High School graduates. Music, Art, Household Sciences. G.M. WINSLOW, Ph.D., Principal, 102 Woodland Road.

Selecting a School

Somewhere there is exactly the right school to meet the particular needs for that boy or girl. These advertisements of schools and educational courses offer a large variety of advantages and a wide geographical distribution. Upon receipt of requests mentioning the Monitor catalogues will be sent by any of the schools here advertised.

SUMMER CAMPS

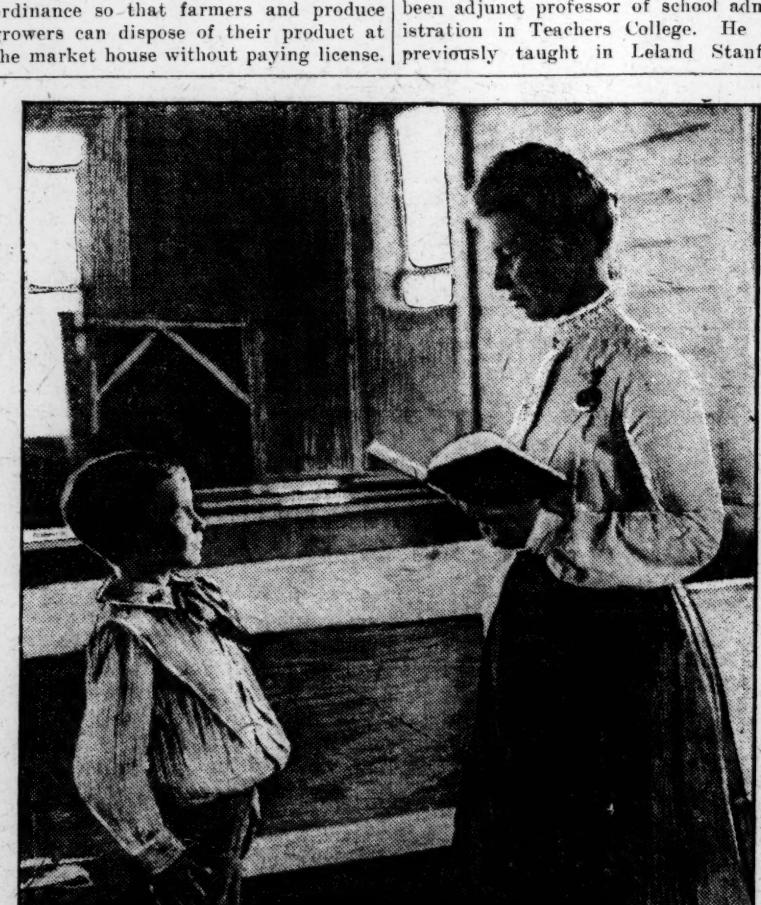
SEA CAMP FOR GIRLS

On the 100-acre estate of the Sea Place Home School for Girls, the outdoor sleeping tents. Safe boating and swimming. Sports. Esthetic dancing. Handicrafts. Corrective Gymnastics. Experienced SEA PINES staff. The girls are in any way congenial to the personalities of growing girls. Indoor sleeping when required. \$100.00 for six weeks. Special arrangements for longer season. FAITH BICKFORD, P. O. Box F, East Brewster, Mass.

CAMP CHOCORUA

A vacation camp for boys in the White Mountains. Eight years up to 16. Tents, bungalows, cottages; athletics, tutoring, manual training, good moral influences. Eleventh season. Booklet. S. G. DAVIDSON, M. A., Durham Street, Mt. Airy - Philadelphia.

THE MONITOR IS A SUCCESSFUL MEDIUM FOR SCHOOL ADVERTISING



Reciting to his teacher in the old one-room schoolhouse, still used largely in rural districts of New England

*****RATES*****

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines

REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE

Two Old Homesteads

(continued) in northern Middlesex County, Massachusetts, 40 miles from Boston, 6 miles from Fitchburg; several thousand dollars' worth of chestnut, pine, oak and hickory timber, ready for market. These old forests can be cut up into logs or held for lumber and would make fine groves. Fruit and shade trees; wells and springs of good water; strong soil; high ground, safe, mowing and pasturing land. House of 100 years, in excellent condition; fire places; one has quartered oak floors, stone heat, cemented cellar. They would make ideal summer or permanent residence. Price \$10,000. Call 212-1200. Distance to city and village short for modern auto, distance annihilators. Telephone and R. I. 2-1200. These estates do not belong to you; please let us know what your requirements are. A. R. WARREN CO., 45 Kilby st., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE IN SHARON, MASS.

In the Best Part of the Town
High and sightly location modern house of 8 rooms and bath. Finished in oak and white wood. Best quality material throughout. All modern improvements, convenient to electric, steam R. R., schools and churches; 20,000 feet of land, some fruit trees; house was built three years ago by owner for his home. Address Box 503, Sharon, Mass.

WOLLASTON PARK

For property of any description at Wollaston or Wollaston Park, consult me before buying. N. G. NICKERSON, 79 Milk st., Tel. Quincy and Boston.

GRANOLITHIC SIDEWALKS

STEPS and Driveways, Garage and Cellar Floors Asphalt Flooring, Puritan Sanitary Flooring, Roofing, all kinds.

WILKINS BROTHERS COMPANY, 59 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

New England Farms
Country homes. Our large illustrated catalogues from application to BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENTS, 51 North Market st., Boston, Mass., Dept. M.

FOR SALE—MELROSE RESIDENCE, 16 rooms, every modern convenience; desirable location and home in every respect. Address E. S. Monitor.

ARTHUR W. TEMPLE
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE,
TEMPLE ST. READING. Tel. 233-5

WALTER K. BADGER
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE,
Reading sq., Office 125, Res. 185.

CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS
Real Estate for Sale and Houses to Rent
ERASTUS H. SMITH

FREE COMMERCE
COLLEGE IS PLAN
OF NEW YORK MEN

NEW YORK—As the result of conferences held here the special committee on commercial education of the Chamber of Commerce and the trustees of the City College plans are being made for the establishment of a free college of commerce on the site of the old City College building, at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third street.

George P. Brett, president of the Macmillan Company and chairman of the Chamber of Commerce committee on education, has been a prime mover for such an institution.

The committee met on Tuesday to consider methods of raising money for the building fund. A prominent banker, it was reported, has offered a considerable sum as a nucleus for this fund. The special committee on commercial education has received subscriptions of \$1000 each from 36 prominent members of the chamber, to be devoted to the advancement of educational facilities adapted especially for the training of men for business.

LARRY NO-LEGS
ISLE IN DISPUTE

GUTHRIE, Ok.—Both the state and federal governments lost possession of the Larry No-Legs island of 84 acres in the Arkansas river near Ralston, if the decision given by District Judge L. M. Poe at Pawnee recently stands in the higher court.

It places title in W. S. Edmiston, a squatter, and H. A. Thomas, a Pawnee county homesteader, who claims the island as a portion of his land filing when the Cherokee strip was opened in 1893.

The state seeks possession because the island is underlaid with oil and gas.

The value is placed at \$500,000. The federal government claims the island to be a part of the Osage Indian nation. It was allotted in 1906 to Larry No-Legs.

CITY BEAUTIFUL
PLANNED IN CHICO

CHICO, Cal.—A city beautiful idea has taken such a strong hold of the people of Chico that there is a determined effort even in the suburbs to establish some precedents. Aside from the proposition to pave or bituminize every street in the corporate limits, underground wires and the electrolite system of lighting is advocated.

A petition signed by over 100 business men and merchants, representing investment close upon \$2,000,000, has been presented to the trustees in the effort to disabuse their minds of the fact that there is any opposition to the movement.

MORE STEAMERS
WILL BURN OIL

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Pacific Coast Steamship Company, the oldest line on the coast, has finally decided to burn oil.

It placed a contract recently to convert its steamer *Eureka* from a coal to an oil burner, and the policy will be extended.

Although the company owns its own coal mines, it figures that the saving in fire room costs will more than repay the expense of conversion.

REAL ESTATE

ALBERT H. WAITT
AND
PAUL J. BURRAGE
Real Estate Brokers and AgentsINSURANCE
For Selling, Leasing and Managing
Real Estate in the Newtons

Agents for Alford Bros. & Co., in the Territory of Newton, Newtonville, West Newton and Auburndale

MAIN OFFICE: 406 Center St., Newton

Telephones Newton North 574 and 516

Home Sites
JAMAICA POND ESTATE

high and dry. Restricted to single and two-family houses. Lot and houses \$20,000 to \$30,000. All areas to Park St., South End, all areas to the city pass, Jamaica Park. Call or address

SAMUEL J. WILDE
72 Perkins St., Jamaica Plain

Tel. 2558-M

Established 1835. Incorporated 1894.
Telephone, Oxford 162.

JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS

ROOFERS and METAL WORKERS

State, Gravel and Metal Roofing

Gutters, Downspouts, etc.—all kinds.

Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.

DEALERS IN ROOFING MATERIALS

20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

WINTHROP HOUSES FOR SALE
TO LET

2 Suite, \$2000.

2 Suite, \$1800.

Cottage Park Section. House 9 rooms, \$4000.

Thornton Park, 8 rooms, \$5700.

6 furnished houses to rent for the summer, rent from \$300 to \$600.

FLOYD & TUCKER,
34 School St., Boston.

REAL ESTATE—NEW HAMPSHIRE

ARTHUR W. TEMPLE
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE,
TEMPLE ST. READING. Tel. 233-5

WALTER K. BADGER
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE,
Reading sq., Office 125, Res. 185.

CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS
Real Estate for Sale and Houses to Rent
ERASTUS H. SMITH

FREE COMMERCE
COLLEGE IS PLAN
OF NEW YORK MEN

NEW YORK—As the result of conferences held here the special committee on commercial education of the Chamber of Commerce and the trustees of the City College plans are being made for the establishment of a free college of commerce on the site of the old City College building, at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third street.

George P. Brett, president of the Macmillan Company and chairman of the Chamber of Commerce committee on education, has been a prime mover for such an institution.

The committee met on Tuesday to consider methods of raising money for the building fund. A prominent banker, it was reported, has offered a considerable sum as a nucleus for this fund. The special committee on commercial education has received subscriptions of \$1000 each from 36 prominent members of the chamber, to be devoted to the advancement of educational facilities adapted especially for the training of men for business.

The committee met on Tuesday to consider methods of raising money for the building fund. A prominent banker, it was reported, has offered a considerable sum as a nucleus for this fund. The special committee on commercial education has received subscriptions of \$1000 each from 36 prominent members of the chamber, to be devoted to the advancement of educational facilities adapted especially for the training of men for business.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

ALFALFA AND FIGS—Merced County, San Joaquin Valley. This district proved first in the state for alfalfa and fig culture. Land for sale or lease, or small tracts. Write for literature and prices. J. W. HINCHLiffe, 338 Chamber of Commerce bldg., Pasadena, Cal.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

EXETER, N. H.—Weekly circular

LELAND FARMGENCY free, postal brings it. Dept. 76, P. F. Leland, 31 Mile st.

SUMMER PROPERTY—N. H.

DUBLIN, N. H.—Furnished cottage, 8 rooms and bath; spring water, hot air engine; view of Monadnock and Lake Winnipesaukee; all kinds of fruit trees bearing this season; opposite large park; pine grove; 3 wells, water in house; 1/2 mile to Great Bay, fishing, camping; spot; good reason for selling. Address C. G. Monitor.

TO LET—CAMBRIDGE

UPSTAIRS APARTMENT—Furnished, conveniently located, kitchenette, elevator service and all other possible modern improvements, ready for immediate occupancy. For particulars apply to LEMAN & GILBERT, 315 Huntington Ave., Tel. 1516 B. E. B., or on premises by appointment.

Address MOUNTAIN AND RIVER VIEW FARM, Pike, N. H.

SIX ACRES FINE LAND—7 room house, two porches, garage, 200 ft. front, 200 ft. deep, 40 apple, peach and pear trees; all kinds of berries bearing this season; opposite large park; pine grove; 3 wells, water in house; 1/2 mile to Great Bay, fishing, camping; spot; good reason for selling. Address C. G. Monitor.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

ALFALFA AND FIGS—Merced County, San Joaquin Valley. This district proved first in the state for alfalfa and fig culture. Land for sale or lease, or small tracts. Write for literature and prices. J. W. HINCHLiffe, 338 Chamber of Commerce bldg., Pasadena, Cal.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

EXETER, N. H.—Weekly circular

LELAND FARMGENCY free, postal brings it. Dept. 76, P. F. Leland, 31 Mile st.

SUMMER PROPERTY—N. H.

DUBLIN, N. H.—Furnished cottage, 8 rooms and bath; spring water, hot air engine; view of Monadnock and Lake Winnipesaukee; all kinds of fruit trees bearing this season; opposite large park; pine grove; 3 wells, water in house; 1/2 mile to Great Bay, fishing, camping; spot; good reason for selling. Address C. G. Monitor.

TO LET—CAMBRIDGE

UPSTAIRS APARTMENT—Furnished, conveniently located, kitchenette, elevator service and all other possible modern improvements, ready for immediate occupancy. For particulars apply to LEMAN & GILBERT, 315 Huntington Ave., Tel. 1516 B. E. B., or on premises by appointment.

Address MOUNTAIN AND RIVER VIEW FARM, Pike, N. H.

SIX ACRES FINE LAND—7 room house, two porches, garage, 200 ft. front, 200 ft. deep, 40 apple, peach and pear trees; all kinds of berries bearing this season; opposite large park; pine grove; 3 wells, water in house; 1/2 mile to Great Bay, fishing, camping; spot; good reason for selling. Address C. G. Monitor.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

ALFALFA AND FIGS—Merced County, San Joaquin Valley. This district proved first in the state for alfalfa and fig culture. Land for sale or lease, or small tracts. Write for literature and prices. J. W. HINCHLiffe, 338 Chamber of Commerce bldg., Pasadena, Cal.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

EXETER, N. H.—Weekly circular

LELAND FARMGENCY free, postal brings it. Dept. 76, P. F. Leland, 31 Mile st.

SUMMER PROPERTY—N. H.

DUBLIN, N. H.—Furnished cottage, 8 rooms and bath; spring water, hot air engine; view of Monadnock and Lake Winnipesaukee; all kinds of fruit trees bearing this season; opposite large park; pine grove; 3 wells, water in house; 1/2 mile to Great Bay, fishing, camping; spot; good reason for selling. Address C. G. Monitor.

TO LET—CAMBRIDGE

UPSTAIRS APARTMENT—Furnished, conveniently located, kitchenette, elevator service and all other possible modern improvements, ready for immediate occupancy. For particulars apply to LEMAN & GILBERT, 315 Huntington Ave., Tel. 1516 B. E. B., or on premises by appointment.

Address MOUNTAIN AND RIVER VIEW FARM, Pike, N. H.

SIX ACRES FINE LAND—7 room house, two porches, garage, 200 ft. front, 200 ft. deep, 40 apple, peach and pear trees; all kinds of berries bearing this season; opposite large park; pine grove; 3 wells, water in house; 1/2 mile to Great Bay, fishing, camping; spot; good reason for selling. Address C. G. Monitor.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

ALFALFA AND FIGS—Merced County, San Joaquin Valley. This district proved first in the state for alfalfa and fig culture. Land for sale or lease, or small tracts. Write for literature and prices. J. W. HINCHLiffe, 338 Chamber of Commerce bldg., Pasadena, Cal.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

EXETER, N. H.—Weekly circular

LELAND FARMGENCY free, postal brings it. Dept. 76, P. F. Leland, 31 Mile st.

SUMMER PROPERTY—N. H.

DUBLIN, N. H.—Furnished cottage, 8 rooms and bath; spring water, hot air engine; view of Monadnock and Lake Winnipesaukee; all kinds of fruit trees bearing this season; opposite large park; pine grove; 3 wells, water in house; 1/2 mile to Great Bay, fishing, camping; spot; good reason for selling. Address C. G. Monitor.

TO LET—CAMBRIDGE

UPSTAIRS APARTMENT—Furnished, conveniently located, kitchenette, elevator service and all other possible modern improvements, ready for immediate occupancy. For particulars apply to LEMAN & GILBERT, 315 Huntington Ave., Tel. 1516 B. E. B., or on premises by appointment.

Address MOUNTAIN AND RIVER VIEW FARM, Pike, N. H.

SIX ACRES FINE LAND—7 room house, two porches, garage, 200 ft. front, 200 ft. deep, 40 apple, peach and pear trees; all kinds of berries bearing this season; opposite large park; pine grove; 3 wells, water in house; 1/2 mile to Great Bay, fishing, camping; spot; good reason for selling. Address C. G. Monitor.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

ALFALFA AND FIGS—Merced County, San Joaquin Valley. This district proved first in the state for alfalfa and fig culture. Land for sale or lease, or small tracts. Write for literature and prices. J. W. HINCHLiffe, 338 Chamber of Commerce bldg., Pasadena, Cal.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

EXETER, N. H.—Weekly circular

LELAND FARMGENCY free, postal brings it. Dept. 76, P. F. Leland, 31 Mile st.

SUMMER PROPERTY—N. H.

DUBLIN, N. H.—Furnished cottage, 8 rooms and bath; spring water, hot air engine;

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES



BRIENUP
A Dye for Ladies' Old or New Straw Hats.
TWO KINDS ONLY BLACK & TRANSPARENT
FOR ALL COLORS
Applied Easily. Dries Quickly. Waterproof.

By mail postpaid 25c.
WHITTEMORE-WRIGHT CO., INC., BOSTON
FOR SALE AT DRUG AND DEPARTMENT STORES

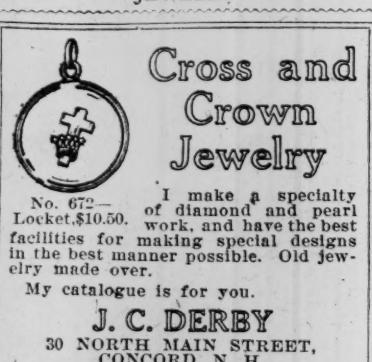
Quimby's Candy Shop

THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY
JELLY-MALLOW, out great summer creation, per lb. 25c
FRESH 1 lb. of Old Fashioned Chocolates with each pound of Cream Caramels 40c
Chop-Suey, per lb. 19c
Toasted Marshmallows, per lb. Old Fashioned Chocolates, five flavors, per lb. 17c
Vanilla, coconut, 50% of Assorted Chocolates, each 35c
Saturday Special - Assorted Chocolates 29c
Cream Patties, pure sugar and fruit flavors, per lb. 19c
Frumentary Sugar, per lb. 5c
81 PORTLAND STREET

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

WHY DO they all say, "As good as Sauer's?" SAUER'S PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS have received thirteen highest American and European awards.

JEWELRY



Cross and Crown Jewelry
No. 672 make a specialty of diamond and pearl Locket \$10.50 worth and have the best facilities for making special designs in the best manner possible. Old jewelry made over.

My catalogue is for you.

J. C. DERBY
30 NORTH MAIN STREET,
CONCORD, N. H.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

To St. Paul and Minneapolis Patrons the BOOK AND ART EXCHANGE ANNOUNCES A SALE TO CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK OF FINE CARDS, PICTURES AND STORY BOOKS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES : : : : : Call or address orders to first floor, Pittsburgh building, FIFTH AND WABASHA : : : : : ST. PAUL

TURKISH BATHS

Turkish, Russian and Roman Baths, Manicure, Ladies' Hair Dressing. OSCAR R. LUNDIN. LUNDIN-TURKISH BATH 20 and 22 Carver St., Boston. CAFE CONNECTED. Women's Entrance at No. 22 Men's at No. 20. Men at all hours. Women weekdays 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Sundays, 12 to 10 p.m. Telephone, Oxford 2068

RUBBER HEELS

Learn How to Walk
Don't pound your way through life on hard leather—wear O'Sullivan's Heels of New Live Rubber At All Shoemakers—50 Cents Attached.

PLUMBING

McMahon & Jaques Electricians and Locksmiths Established 1896 242 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass. Tel. 420 B. B.

CARPET CLEANING

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Planos, Antiques, Etc. A. LOVENSTEIN & SONS, 280 Washington St. Tel. 342 Tremont.

FURNITURE

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL Kinds of Used Hand Furniture and Rugs. CASTLE FURNITURE CO. 377 TREMONT ST. TEL. TREMONT 983.

DOORS AND WINDOWS

SCREENS for WINDOWS AND DOORS E. A. CARLISLE & POPE CO. 2 Sudbury Street Boston

HARD WOOD FLOORS

NATIONAL HARVEST FLOOR CO. Thin floors in all degrees. Old floors renovated and repolished. Tel. 2203 Fort Hill, 50 High St., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE

LADY WILL SELL Emerson Angelus Player Piano, perfect condition for \$300 cash; cost \$600. Tel. Brighton 560.

FOR SALE—Slightly used upright piano, \$75 cash. MISS FISHER, 1226 E. 44th pl., Chicago, Ill.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns for \$300 cash. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Kin. Cen. 9088-R Bell Tyler 1162
J. A. Steinhauser & Co.
Window Shades Made to Order. Picture Frames of All Kinds to Order. Curtain Rods, Poles, Lace Curtains and Valances. Estimates Furnished 5009 Florissant Ave., ST. LOUIS.

GARDEN FURNITURE



EASTMAN PLASTIC RELIEF CO. Manufacturer of Cement Garden and Conservatory Furniture. Write for particulars. 2601 Dickson St., ST. LOUIS, MO. This cement vase, 29x16 in., \$7; with pedestal 18 in. high, \$10. F. G. b. St. Louis.

FLORISTS



We deliver to all parts of United States and Canada. Phone Lindell 2950.

We Give the "Earth" with Every Plant Mail and phone orders filled.

GRIMM & GORLY Florists

SEVENTH AND WASHINGTON STS., ST. LOUIS

Long Distance Phone Bell Tyler 1104 Kirsch Central 4131

STONE & FORSYTH 67 Kingston Street, Boston

TOILET PAPER Orders by mail or telephone will receive prompt attention. Telephone 2754 Oxford.

PAPER BAGS

For SUMMER PACKING LARGE, STRONG, MOTH-PROOF—For packing away clothing, etc., for the summer.

White Paper For Lining Drawers and Shelves

Wrapping Paper For Carpets and Rugs

Roll Paper For Covering Windows

TOILET PAPER

Orders by mail or telephone will receive prompt attention. Telephone 2754 Oxford.

STATIONERS AND PRINTERS

314 N. 6th, St. Louis

Adams Stationers and Printers

Rubber Stamps, Seals and Stencils

New location, Sixth street, opposite EQUITABLE BUILDING.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

BART S. ADAMS

3410 Lindell Ave., St. Louis, Mo. All kinds of Tires and Accessories. Send for an E-Z Auto Starter 4 cyl., \$20. Tire and Tube Repairing a specialty.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

Crown-all Hat Co.

SEVENTH AT ST. CHARLES ST. LOUIS NINTH AT PINE

\$3 and \$2 Hats

Silk Hats \$5

Brooks'

704 N. Kingshighway—Delmar Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Snappy Fixings for Men

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Geo. Kilgen & Son

PIPE ORGANS

ST. LOUIS, MO.

RESTAURANTS

Bakery, Lunch Room and Restaurant

A. J. Piatt Bakery Co.

515 Washington Ave. ST. LOUIS

Special Dining Room on second floor for Ladies

TRADE MARK

Registered Dec. 5, 1905, U. S. Patent Office

ALFRED MATTHEWS, Hatter, St. Louis

SAFES

JOHN BAUMANN SAFE CO.

New and Second Hand SAFES

413 Washington Ave., ST. LOUIS, MO.

TAILORS

USSelman & Wright

... TAILORS ...

Individuality, Style and Service for Gentlemen.

403 EQUITABLE BUILDING.

ST. LOUIS

NURSERIES

TREES, Plants and Cut Flowers, Decorations and Floral Designs. Floral Store and Office, 623 Clara Ave., near cor. Delmar, St. Louis. Nurseries, Clayton, Mo. Tel.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

AMBITIONOUS BOY, high school education; opportunities for advancement, salary to start \$4; first-class references; apply by letter only. PETTINGILL, ANDREWS CO., Atlantic ave., and Pearl St., Boston.

AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE HAND wanted (Hansford machine). LEWIS EMP. CO., 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

GROCERY DELIVERY TEAM CLERK—\$10. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

AUTOMOBILE INSPECTOR. LEWIS EMP. CO., 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

AUTOMOBILE MACHINIST, experienced, zone but first-class men wanted; \$15; one in Brighton, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), S. Kneeland st., Boston.

BAKER wanted for restaurant in Lawrence. Send stamp for reply to CITY EMP. OFFICE, 351 Essex st., rooms 2 and 3, Lawrence, Mass.

BAKERY TEAMSTER wanted, \$14. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BEATER MAN wanted (paper mill). LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

BLACKSMITH wanted, good shears. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER or clerk and stenographer wanted for gentleman's club. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS WEAVER for New England, experience must have; experience heavy, fair, and a good manager of help, and of good habits. C. H. CHISHOLM, department of skilled labor, Wool and Cotton Reporter, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOY wanted, shopkeeper dry goods. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOY wanted, hardware. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOY wanted, wholesale paper. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOY WANTED in first-class retail jewelry store; reliable and capable American about 17, to learn the business; must have good references. Apply by letter only. LINN SIEGELSON, 190 Boylston st., Boston.

BOY PRINTER wanted, \$7. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOYS—Two American boys wanted; short, compact, to learn wholesale hardware business; must have good grades or grammar or high school preferred; to 18 years old. DECATOR & HOPE KINS CO., 124 High st., Boston.

CARPENTER wanted, \$15. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

CARPENTER wanted, \$15. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

CARPENTERS—Good, all-round carpenters wanted; steady work; 8 hours per day. Apply to LOUcks & CLARKE, Wailingford, Boston.

CARRIAGE and sign painter wanted; experienced, reliable. W. P. PRITCHARD CO., Adams, Mass.

CHARLESTOWN BOY wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

CHEF wanted in Maine; \$85. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

CHEF wanted (French); \$125. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

CHEF wanted, South Shore; \$150. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

CHEF (German) wanted at summer hotel; good pay. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASN., 129 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

CLOCKMAKER wanted; must be quick, accurate, and of good address; refer to our classified ads.

COLLECTOR wanted; \$100. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

COLLECTION MANAGER, 825. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

COMEMAKER (brass); piece work, in Lyons. FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees).

DRAFTSMAN wanted; \$12.50. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

DRAFTSMAN wanted—First-class, now accustomed to a general line of tool and fixture work; state size, experience, and wages expected. Locomobile Co. of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

DRAILLES wanted. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

CARPENTER wanted; steady work; day per week. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

FARMERS wanted; must understand horses, plowing, harrowing, etc. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASN., 129 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

FIREMAN wanted man for house; good pay. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

FIREMAN and repair man wanted, sum-

mer; no license required. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

FIRST-CLASS MAN to take charge of rag-picking room in middle state mill; must be thoroughly acquainted with the same and of trustworthiness. C. H. CHISHOLM, department of skilled labor, Wool and Cotton Reporter, 550 Atlantic ave., Boston.

FOREMAN wanted—Experienced man to take entire charge of mirror factory. A. P. BROWN, 37 Court st., Boston.

FOREMAN wanted; must be temperate, industrious, capable man; good wages and permanent position. Apply in person to W. W. BISHOP, County rd., Hastings, Mass.

FARMHANDS wanted. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

FARMHANDS wanted; must be reliable and trustworthy. Send stamp for reply to CITY EMP. OFFICE, 35 Central st., room 33, Lowell, Mass.

FINISHER TENDER (woolen mill). LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

FOOTBALL CLERK wanted, experienced. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

FORGE TRIMMER wanted; good pay, men's, misses' and children's McKey's, HODSON MFG. CO., Yarmouthville, Me. 4

ELEVATOR BOY wanted, \$8. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

ELEVATOR MAN, \$30. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

METAL SPINNERS (brass, copper, aluminum); \$30-32 cents per hour. In Lyons. FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees).

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, \$8. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

MILL TEAMSTER wanted, \$15. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

MORTISING MACHINE HAND, Apply by letter only (we make no charge). CONNECTICUT VALLEY LABOR BUREAU, 11-12 Court House pl., Springfield, Mass.

EXPRESSMAN wanted; good, steady, reliable. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

PRINTING FOREMAN wanted; must be thorough, knowledge of automobile body and capable of handling 40 men; position local; salary \$125. Apply by letter only (we make no charge). CONNECTICUT VALLEY LABOR BUREAU, 11-12 Court House pl., Springfield, Mass.

FURNITURE MOVER wanted, experienced. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

FURNITURE PACKER, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

FRONT CLERK wanted, experienced. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

GASOLINE ENGINE ECTOR and re-

pair man; man with a number of years' experience at this work. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GEAR CUTTER, experienced, wanted by letter only (we make no charge). CONNECTICUT VALLEY LABOR BUREAU, 11-12 Court House pl., Springfield, Mass.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK (federal) wanted for Brooklyn, in family; \$8; must be experienced. Call FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

METAL PATTERN MAKER (23) married, residence Kneeland st.; \$3,000 per month. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

OFFICE MAN, experienced, wants position; will attend to all details; correspondence, etc. L. C. CROSSMAN, 97 F. St., South Boston.

OPTICIAN desires position with responsible firm; prefer South; skilled workman; 20 years' experience; best references. E. L. BURNHAM, 11 Orchard st., Norwich, Conn.

PAINTER, house, age 45, single, residence city, \$800. Mention 7144. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900.

PAPER CUTTER with seven years' experience on Jaynes & Johnson sheets; also experienced in gold leaf printing. HARRY GIBSON, 6 Rockland st., East Durham, Mass.

PIANO TUNER, first-class, wishes position. CARL LINDBERG, 729 Tremont st., Boston.

PORTER, young, colored man, wants position; may find; auto factor and saleroom preferred. FREDERIC, 103 Brookline st., Cambridge, Mass.

POSITION wanted in summer resort by high school senior (18); experienced boy and elevator operator; good references; employers, school, etc. H. M. SHAFER, 23 Gorham st., West Somerville, Mass.

PRIVATE CHAUFFEUR or truck driver (24) single, residence Somerville, \$250. Mention 7156. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900.

RECEIVER or shipper, wishes position. SAMUEL JUSTARD, 119 Moreland st., Roxbury, Mass.

SALESMAN (29) seeks handling of salable article; references and record of past success furnished; to arrange appointment with "CHAS. GURNEY," 7 Follen st., Boston.

SALESMAN for large and legitimate line; has made good in city and on road; references. EDWARD A. MARKS, 7 High Street, Boston.

SALESMAN—Young man desires position traveling, stationery or grocery line preferred; New England states; salary and expenses. Address MR. CARL N. SPORER, 163 Elm st., Worcester.

SALESMAN and decorator (27) with 7 years' experience desires position; married. F. MOODY, 72 Elm st., Somerville, Mass.

SALESMAN in clothing or men's furnishings; several years' experience and best references. E. M. ASSOCIATES, Inc., 446 Tremont bldg., Boston; tel. 475-6000.

SALESMAN experienced either traveling or in store; best references. R. A. EMPE, 185 Elm st., 445 Tremont bldg., Boston; tel. Hart 475-6000.

SALESMAN with many years' experience in wholesale fruit and produce business. R. A. EMPE, ASSN., 504 Tremont bldg., Boston; tel. Hart 475-6000.

SALESMAN (26) married, man, desires position; 19 years' experience in express business. F. EDWIN SEABURY, 10 Woodbine st., Roxbury, Mass. Phone 1624-M.

SALESMAN—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COLLEGE GIRL desires employment during the summer, either as attendant, governess or tutor; has excellent references. E. HAROLD CUMMINGS, 172 Liberty st., Lynn, Mass.

SIGN PAINTER and writer (33, married) seeking position; \$1,800 per day; willing to go anywhere; good experience; mention 7136. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SPECIALLY SALESMAN, experienced, first-class reference, is open for position. F. EDWIN SEABURY, 10 Woodbine st., Roxbury, Mass. Phone 1624-M.

SHAMFITTER wants work; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

STENCIL CUTTER, also improver in punch and die factory (38, married, residence Westwood); \$14-\$23 week; mention 7136. STATE FREE MP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox 2900.

STENOGRAHHER—Young man with knowledge of stenography, good handwriting, good assistant; has good education and is good speaker. Address E. HAROLD CUMMINGS, 172 Liberty st., Lynn, Mass.

STIPENDIARY—Young man, wishes position for the summer; refined American woman; best social advantages; good references. E. C. WELLMAN, 813 Weedon st., Pawtucket, R. I.

COMPOSITOR, thoroughly experienced, desires position with exceptional experience; desires a situation. CHARLES PAYNE, 172 Liberty st., Lynn, Mass.

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS wants position for the summer; refined American woman; best social advantages; good references. E. C. WELLMAN, 813 Weedon st., Pawtucket, R. I.

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS, is open for first-class reference, is open for position. F. EDWIN SEABURY, 10 Woodbine st., Roxbury, Mass. Phone 1624-M.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COLLEGE GIRL desires employment during the summer, either as attendant, governess or tutor; has excellent references. E. HAROLD CUMMINGS, 172 Liberty st., Lynn, Mass.

COMPANION—Swiss woman, experienced hairdresser and manicurist, competent also in all other duties, wishes position to go abroad with lady as companion. ANNA ELIZABETH WINTER, 420 Boylston st., Boston.

COMPANION—Good housekeeper and seamstress; good references, wishes position. MRS. S. E. ADAMS, 417 Geneva av., Boston.

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS wants position for the summer; refined American woman; best social advantages; good references. E. C. WELLMAN, 813 Weedon st., Pawtucket, R. I.

COMPANION—Thoroughly experienced, desires position with exceptional experience; desires a situation. CHARLES PAYNE, 172 Liberty st., Lynn, Mass.

COMPANION—Good housekeeper and seamstress, good references, wishes position. MRS. S. E. ADAMS, 417 Geneva av., Boston.

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS, is open for first-class reference, is open for position. F. EDWIN SEABURY, 10 Woodbine st., Roxbury, Mass. Phone 1624-M.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

COMPANION—Wanted; will go around town. R. WINNING, 1477 Everett st., Boston.

Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

MUCH INTEREST EXPRESSED IN NEW YORK'S BOND ISSUE

Forthcoming Sale Will Have Important Bearing Upon the General Market—More Than a Year Since Last Offering of Long Term Bonds

NEW YORK—At periodical stages of Wall street's history, when New York city has entered the investment market with an offering of new bonds, the prices at which the municipality's securities were sold have had a deep influence on general sentiment, as bearing on the immediate bond market future. Thus it was that from the moment last week when it became known that at a special meeting of the sinking fund commission it was decided to issue \$65,000,000 4½ per cent 50-year bonds, bids to be invited for May 7, the price which these bonds would command became the subject of much interested discussion. An advance in the average over the last previous sale, it was argued, would be at once a visible sign of betterment in the investment market generally, while a decline from the previous sale might be interpreted as an indication that conditions had become less favorable to borrowers on long-term securities.

There has not been a sale of long-term bonds by the city since Jan. 24, last year—15 months ago—and at that time a \$60,000,000 offering of 4½ per cent securities returned through the public bids an average of 100.904. Prior to that sale, the most recent one was that of March 21, 1910, when a block of \$50,000,000 4½ per cent bonds were placed on the market at an average of 101.25.

The sale of May 7 is to be the largest which the city has ever attempted, and for that reason will command attention apart entirely from the comparison of prices obtained. Still, for financial consideration, the price received, and not the total of bids, will be most important. Already there are indications that the number of bids at or above the price obtained at the offering of last year will bring the general average to a level in the neighborhood of at least 101, in which case it will be evident that conditions at this time are more in favor of a healthy bond market than they were then.

There are various reasons why a good outcome of a city bond sale at this time should be well regarded, not the least being that the ability of the market to absorb so huge a supply of high-grade investment securities, in a single offering, is a sign that the investment demand is decidedly more robust than has been thought recently, when the railroads and industrial companies were testing the market with issues of greater or less amount and higher or lower grade.

As matter of fact, if the impending city issue merely succeeds in drawing the big institutions into buying, much will have been gained.

To date the bulk of financing that has occurred has been made possible chiefly by buying of individual investors and not by purchases of huge blocks by those institutions whose inquiry is always highly coveted and whose active buying is always considered the most certain sign that the bond market is ripening into a robust stage.

Until the present date the class of securities brought out has been largely of the character bearing either a liberal income return or a particularly attractive conversion feature, or both, with the object of drawing out the capital of the small investor. Of the high-grade railroad bonds there have been comparatively few sales, in a measure because the institutional buying did not seem to respond readily and also because there appeared to be on every side, among institutions and private bond buyers as well, a distinct tendency to demand the highest grade bonds obtainable for the lowest average price possible.

If, therefore, the institutions which usually are counted on to purchase part of a high-grade bond offering do so at this juncture and see their way clear to replacing some of their present short term note holdings with the city obligations, assurance will be at once understood as having been given that the outlook is brightened.

Whether the institutions can be prevailed upon to do this on their own initiative remains to be seen. They, of course, will not permit a failure of the issue under any circumstances. Such would hurt the whole market irretrievably. But if the bids to be opened on the afternoon of May 7 contain tenders for large single blocks at prices which are a fair enough margin above par to indicate that the bidders are desirous of receiving the bonds, it will be regarded as an open acknowledgment that the banking interests assume the prospect to be a cheerful one.

Controller Prendergast has sanguine expectation regarding the sale, and he bases his predictions on the fact that there has been no public municipal sale of bonds by New York city for more than 15 months, in event of which the financial markets should be comparatively barren of city bonds. It is to be ventured that Mr. Prendergast's expectations, based alone on this score, would not have the strongest kind of foundation, for notwithstanding the fact that 15 months have elapsed since the January sale of 1911, and the further fact that more than two years have gone by since the March sale of 1910, the markets have not digested with any great readiness the \$10,000,000 of New York city 4½s which were issued on those two occasions. Of last year's large sale of \$60,000,000, it is inevitable that a portion at least should still be awaiting final judgment, and although the

GRAIN AND FLOUR MOVEMENT DURING MONTH OF MARCH

Official Figures Show Slight Decline in Receipts of Cereals at Fifteen Primary Markets of Country

EXPORTS FALL OFF

WASHINGTON—The commercial movements of grain and flour during March, 1912, are shown in a report just made public by the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and labor.

Interior grain movement—During the month of March, 1912, 53,060,415 bushels of grain were received at 15 primary markets. This figure shows a slight decline when compared with the receipts at the same markets in March, 1911, at which time there had been a decided shrinkage as compared with the corresponding month in 1910, the receipts of grain having been 54,351,274 bushels in 1911, and 67,308,470 bushels in 1910.

The grain receipts in March of the present year were also considerably smaller than in either January or February. During the three months of the current year, taken collectively, however, the aggregate receipts show a material increase, namely, 193,135,933 bushels in 1912, as compared with 174,150,980 bushels in the corresponding three months of 1911. The decline in receipts was most marked in the case of barley, the March receipts of which have decreased steadily from 8,442,825 bushels in March, 1910, to 1,263,268 bushels in March, 1911, and to 2,475,596 bushels in March, 1912.

The receipts of wheat in March, 1912, 12,499,241 bushels, show a slight improvement over the corresponding figures for 1911, which were 11,747,299 bushels. The receipts of oats and rye likewise show a slight improvement the former having been 15,252,047 bushels in March, 1911, and 12,668,082 bushels in March, 1912; while the receipts of rye were 707,180 bushels in March, 1912, and 654,776 bushels in March, 1911. Corn, of which 21,654,675 bushels were received in March, 1912, shows a slight decline when the receipts are compared with those of 1911, namely, 24,081,348 bushels. If, however, the receipts of corn for the three months of the current year are compared with those of the corresponding months of 1911 a decided increase is shown, namely, 93,605,818 bushels in 1912, as against 75,693,809 bushels received during the same period in 1911.

The receipts of flour at 12 leading inferior markets in March, 1912, were almost the same as those in March, 1911, namely, 1,383,996 barrels and 1,399,395 barrels, respectively. In March, 1910, the receipts of flour were 2,139,822 barrels. The receipts of flour during the three months of the current year show a slight increase, however, when compared with the receipts during the corresponding period of 1911.

Eastward movement of grain: The trunk line movement of grain from Chicago to the East in March, 1912, 15,942,000 bushels, was smaller than in March of the preceding year, although it shows a steady advance when compared with the two preceding months. The eastward movement of flour in March, 1912, 531,757 barrels, shows a decided improvement, both when compared with March, 1911, and with the two months of January and February, 1912.

Grain movement at seaports: The receipts of grain and flour show a slight improvement at New York in March, 1912, when compared with the same month of the previous year, namely, 8,086,204 bushels and 7,197,087 bushels respectively. At Boston the grain receipts were about the same in March, 1912, as in March, 1911, while at the other seaports from which returns were received, namely, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco, the receipts show a falling off. The total receipts at the six seaports in March, 1912, were 10,396,311 bushels in March, 1910.

Grain and flour exports: The wheat, corn and flour exports from the four principal ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore show a decided decline in March, 1912, when compared with the exports during the same month of the preceding year. In March, 1912, the exports of wheat from these ports were 287,130 bushels; corn, 3,624,538 bushels, and flour 258,342 barrels. In March, 1911, the exports from the same ports were 802,432 bushels of wheat, 6,414,958 bushels of corn and 426,202 barrels of flour.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 36s. 9d. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 16s. 6d.; rosin, American fine, quiet at 19s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits quiet at 36s. 3d.; rosin, common, easy at 16s.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good easer, \$6. Spirits machine steady at 47½c. Turpentine firm at \$1.90; hard, \$3.25; soft, \$4.50; virgin, \$4.50.

PITTSBURGH STEEL PRICES UP

NEW YORK—Bessemer and open-hearth sheet bars are being quoted in Pittsburgh at \$28 per ton for third quarter shipment, and \$22 for prompt shipment. Wire rods are also quoted at an advance of \$1 per ton, making the price for the second quarter shipment \$26 per ton.

THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Refined and raw sugar markets are unchanged. London beets easier, May down ¾d. to 13s. 5½d., June 13s. 8d. and Aug. down ¾d. to 13s. 7½d.

EXTENSIVE PLAN OF FINANCING BY THE NEW YORK CENTRAL

Official Figures Show Slight Decline in Receipts of Cereals at Fifteen Primary Markets of Country

EXPORTS FALL OFF

WASHINGTON—The commercial movements of grain and flour during March, 1912, are shown in a report just made public by the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and labor.

Interior grain movement—During the month of March, 1912, 53,060,415 bushels of grain were received at 15 primary markets. This figure shows a slight decline when compared with the receipts at the same markets in March, 1911, at which time there had been a decided shrinkage as compared with the corresponding month in 1910, the receipts of grain having been 54,351,274 bushels in 1911, and 67,308,470 bushels in 1910.

The grain receipts in March of the present year were also considerably smaller than in either January or February.

During the three months of the current year, taken collectively, however, the aggregate receipts show a material increase, namely, 193,135,933 bushels in 1912, as compared with 174,150,980 bushels in the corresponding three months of 1911. The decline in receipts was most marked in the case of barley, the March receipts of which have decreased steadily from 8,442,825 bushels in March, 1910, to 1,263,268 bushels in March, 1911, and to 2,475,596 bushels in March, 1912.

The receipts of wheat in March, 1912, 12,499,241 bushels, show a slight improvement over the corresponding figures for 1911, which were 11,747,299 bushels.

The receipts of oats and rye likewise show a slight improvement the former having been 15,252,047 bushels in March, 1911, and 12,668,082 bushels in March, 1912; while the receipts of rye were 707,180 bushels in March, 1912, and 654,776 bushels in March, 1911. Corn, of which 21,654,675 bushels were received in March, 1912, shows a slight decline when the receipts are compared with those of 1911, namely, 24,081,348 bushels. If, however, the receipts of corn for the three months of the current year are compared with those of the corresponding months of 1911 a decided increase is shown, namely, 93,605,818 bushels in 1912, as against 75,693,809 bushels received during the same period in 1911.

The receipts of flour at 12 leading inferior markets in March, 1912, were almost the same as those in March, 1911, namely, 1,383,996 barrels and 1,399,395 barrels, respectively. In March, 1910, the receipts of flour were 2,139,822 barrels. The receipts of flour during the three months of the current year show a slight increase, however, when compared with the receipts during the corresponding period of 1911.

Eastward movement of grain: The trunk line movement of grain from Chicago to the East in March, 1912, 15,942,000 bushels, was smaller than in March of the preceding year, although it shows a steady advance when compared with the two preceding months. The eastward movement of flour in March, 1912, 531,757 barrels, shows a decided improvement, both when compared with March, 1911, and with the two months of January and February, 1912.

Grain movement at seaports: The receipts of grain and flour show a slight improvement at New York in March, 1912, when compared with the same month of the previous year, namely, 8,086,204 bushels and 7,197,087 bushels respectively. At Boston the grain receipts were about the same in March, 1912, as in March, 1911, while at the other seaports from which returns were received, namely, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco, the receipts show a falling off. The total receipts at the six seaports in March, 1912, were 10,396,311 bushels in March, 1910.

Grain and flour exports: The wheat, corn and flour exports from the four principal ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore show a decided decline in March, 1912, when compared with the exports during the same month of the preceding year. In March, 1912, the exports of wheat from these ports were 287,130 bushels; corn, 3,624,538 bushels, and flour 258,342 barrels. In March, 1911, the exports from the same ports were 802,432 bushels of wheat, 6,414,958 bushels of corn and 426,202 barrels of flour.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine met with only a moderate inquiry but the market was stronger in sympathy with Savannah, and the spot quotation was advanced, to 51½c ex-yard.

Rosin—Continued quiet markets are reported for all descriptions, and the general undertone is easy, with quotations entirely nominal. Common \$6.50, Gen Sam E \$6.50, graded B \$6.70, D \$6.90, E \$7, F \$7, G \$7, H \$7, I \$7.10, K \$7.20, L \$7.30, N \$7.35, W \$7.45, WW \$7.50.

Tar and pitch-jobbing parcels are moving in a limited way and quotations remain unchanged at \$5.50 at 5½c for tar and \$4 at 4½c for pitch.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine met with only a moderate inquiry but the market was stronger in sympathy with Savannah, and the spot quotation was advanced, to 51½c ex-yard.

Rosin—Continued quiet markets are reported for all descriptions, and the general undertone is easy, with quotations entirely nominal. Common \$6.50, Gen Sam E \$6.50, graded B \$6.70, D \$6.90, E \$7, F \$7, G \$7, H \$7, I \$7.10, K \$7.20, L \$7.30, N \$7.35, W \$7.45, WW \$7.50.

Tar and pitch-jobbing parcels are moving in a limited way and quotations remain unchanged at \$5.50 at 5½c for tar and \$4 at 4½c for pitch.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine met with only a moderate inquiry but the market was stronger in sympathy with Savannah, and the spot quotation was advanced, to 51½c ex-yard.

Rosin—Continued quiet markets are reported for all descriptions, and the general undertone is easy, with quotations entirely nominal. Common \$6.50, Gen Sam E \$6.50, graded B \$6.70, D \$6.90, E \$7, F \$7, G \$7, H \$7, I \$7.10, K \$7.20, L \$7.30, N \$7.35, W \$7.45, WW \$7.50.

Tar and pitch-jobbing parcels are moving in a limited way and quotations remain unchanged at \$5.50 at 5½c for tar and \$4 at 4½c for pitch.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine met with only a moderate inquiry but the market was stronger in sympathy with Savannah, and the spot quotation was advanced, to 51½c ex-yard.

Rosin—Continued quiet markets are reported for all descriptions, and the general undertone is easy, with quotations entirely nominal. Common \$6.50, Gen Sam E \$6.50, graded B \$6.70, D \$6.90, E \$7, F \$7, G \$7, H \$7, I \$7.10, K \$7.20, L \$7.30, N \$7.35, W \$7.45, WW \$7.50.

Tar and pitch-jobbing parcels are moving in a limited way and quotations remain unchanged at \$5.50 at 5½c for tar and \$4 at 4½c for pitch.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine met with only a moderate inquiry but the market was stronger in sympathy with Savannah, and the spot quotation was advanced, to 51½c ex-yard.

Rosin—Continued quiet markets are reported for all descriptions, and the general undertone is easy, with quotations entirely nominal. Common \$6.50, Gen Sam E \$6.50, graded B \$6.70, D \$6.90, E \$7, F \$7, G \$7, H \$7, I \$7.10, K \$7.20, L \$7.30, N \$7.35, W \$7.45, WW \$7.50.

Tar and pitch-jobbing parcels are moving in a limited way and quotations remain unchanged at \$5.50 at 5½c for tar and \$4 at 4½c for pitch.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine met with only a moderate inquiry but the market was stronger in sympathy with Savannah, and the spot quotation was advanced, to 51½c ex-yard.

Rosin—Continued quiet markets are reported for all descriptions, and the general undertone is easy, with quotations entirely nominal. Common \$6.50, Gen Sam E \$6.50, graded B \$6.70, D \$6.90, E \$7, F \$7, G \$7, H \$7, I \$7.10, K \$7.20, L \$7.30, N \$7.35, W \$7.45, WW \$7.50.

Tar and pitch-jobbing parcels are moving in a limited way and quotations remain unchanged at \$5.50 at 5½c for tar and \$4 at 4½c for pitch.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine met with only a moderate inquiry but the market was stronger in sympathy with Savannah, and the spot quotation was advanced, to 51½c ex-yard.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

MAGYAR OLIGARCHY IN HUNGARY IS BACK OF PRESENT CRISIS

Minority's Recognition of the Fact That Manhood Voting Would Swamp Them Is Cause of Intense Feeling

QUESTION INVOLVED

(Special to the Monitor)

BUDAPEST, Hungary.—Whenever there is a crisis in Hungary it is safe to conclude that the Magyar oligarchy scents danger for itself ahead.

The time-honored proceedings on all such occasions is to express concern for the safety of St. Stephen's crown, which merely means that the Magyar aristocrats are going to play the titular King of Hungary for all his crown may be worth against the wearers of the imperial tiara in Vienna. It is, of course, the fact that both crowns cover the same head, but whilst the King of Hungary is by a polite fiction supposed to be perpetually on the side of the Magyars, the Emperor of Austria, by a similar fiction, is supposed to be always planning the destruction of Magyar liberties.

What Magyar liberties amount to it would be difficult to say. Out of the 21,000,000 people who, roughly speaking, represent the population of Hungary, 7,000,000 alone are Magyar by blood. The remaining 14,000,000 are a mixed population of Germans, Slavs, Croats and other nationalities, who herd more and more together as the east is neared. If the liberties of the Magyars were ever really in danger, there might be something to say for the oligarchy which rules over them, but the fact is that those liberties are only in danger from the oligarchy itself.

Freedom of election, for instance, has never yet been heard of in Hungary. There an election scene is still very much like those depicted in Hogarth's prints. The free and independent elector does not drop his vote secretly into the ballot box, but gives it audibly under the eye of his landlord, and the only question is which landlord shall carry his candidate, as in the good old days of Whig and Tory in the United Kingdom.

It is because St. Stephen's crown has been in danger that the opposition of the Magyar oligarchy to the military bills has of late been so intense. The real fact is that the wearer of the imperial crown has decided that manhood suffrage shall be granted to the people of Hungary as well as to the people of Austria. At present, the 7,000,000 Magyars send some 400 deputies to the Diet at Budapest, as against a dozen or so deputies sent by the 14,000,000 people of other nationalities. If manhood suffrage was to be granted, it is obvious that the Magyars would be immediately overpowered, and not only would the Magyars be overpowered, but the Magyar oligarchy would be abolished.

In these circumstances, the oligarchy has discovered in the military bills presented to them, the utmost danger to the liberties of the country. It has fought those dangers so successfully and so warmly that it has forced the Emperor to take a step which could only have been taken with success by a ruler so universally loved and respected. The prime minister, Count Khuon Hedervary, was suddenly faced with the threat of abdication.

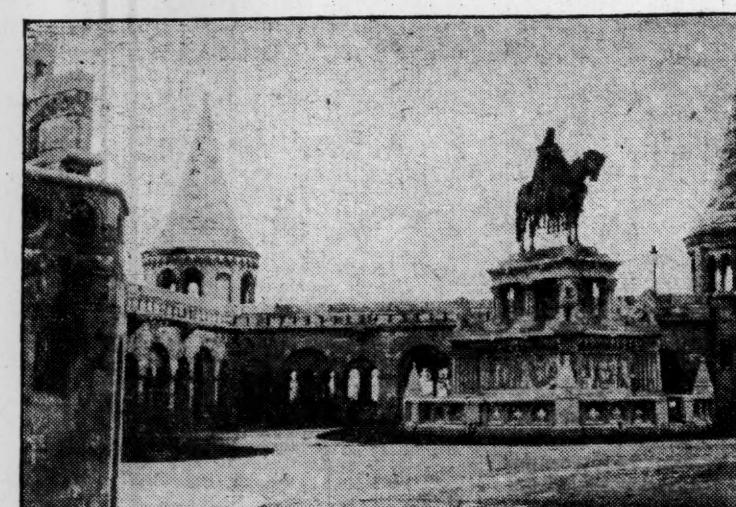
What would have happened if St. Stephen's crown had been left upon the hands of the Diet it is impossible to say. The prime minister realized that the oligarchy had been too successful. He withdrew his resignation and practically undertook to allow the bills to go through. The oligarchy, however, is not governed by the prime minister. It is in the nature of the firm of Spenlow and Jorkins, and both Spenlow and Jorkins, in the persons of the Kossooth and Justh parties, seem to have determined that there are more ways of checkmating the decision of the Emperor than passing the military bills. There is always an appeal to the constituencies.

A campaign will probably follow in which the dangers of St. Stephen's crown will be proclaimed to the utmost. The free and independent voters will attend under the eye of the local landlord and his agent and will record their votes in favor of the nominees of the oligarchy. The freedom of parliamentary elections will be vindicated and the new majority will be returned to the Diet, pledged to defend the liberties of the country to the utmost. Such are the politics in the half of the dual monarchy.

FISHING CUSTOM SURVIVES
(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The first catch of mackerel has been made from the Chesil beach at Portland. The catch numbered 400 and constitutes a record. There is an old custom by which the first mackerel to be taken out of the net is taken to the inn frequented by the fishermen and exhibited. It is then despatched by messenger to the owners of the house, who return the compliment in the shape of a gift to the crew who landed the fish.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE IS FEATURE



(Copyright by Mrs. Walter Creyke)
Statue of Prince Eugene, by Rona, in front of royal palace at Budapest

ADELAIDE AUTUMN SHOW ILLUSTRATES PRODUCTS OF STATE

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society held their autumn show in Adelaide recently.

There was a fine display of live stock, poultry and machinery, which, together with the comprehensive exhibition of agricultural produce, fruit, flowers, etc., served to illustrate alike the manifold nature of the resources of the state and the uniform high quality of its products; indeed, it is doubtful whether in any other part of the world with a population double or treble that of South Australia such a collection of stock, produce and machinery could be seen.

The attendance during the three days of the fixture was well up to the average. Entries in all sections were numerous, and competition for the various prizes was keen. A feature of the exhibition was the comprehensive display of produce made by the government, included in which were a large number of varieties of wheat raised at the various experimental stations.

The official luncheon was largely attended, those present including his excellency the Governor, Sir Day Hort Bosanquet, members of the ministry and Parliament, and representatives of almost every section of the community. In the course of his speech his excellency said:

"It is evident that the expansion of the agricultural and pastoral industries of the state is the true foundation for the development and prosperity of our country. Our farmers are the veritable backbone of the community; they are the real, true representatives in this country of that splendid class of English yeomanry which holds such a high position in the history of Great Britain."

FRANCE TO PUSH MOROCCO PLANS

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas., Aus.—Hobart's new pier, which will be capable of accommodating the 1000-foot liner, will be a work of considerable magnitude. It will be only 110 feet short of a quarter of a mile in length and its width will be 100 feet.

Nearly 1400 of the largest trees will have to be felled for the piles, for which the Huon Timber Company holds the contract.

Owing to the great depth of the water, the greatest being 10 fathoms (60 feet), some very large piles are required. Nearly 500 of them will range from 91 feet to 108 feet in length, the longest being required for diagonal bracing purposes. The total weight of piles to be used will be approximately 10,000 tons. Then 100 reenforced concrete piles, 60 feet long, weighing about seven tons each, will be required in connection with the reclamation works.

Two rock drilling machines are being obtained from America, one being available locally to remove a reef that lies about 500 feet off the shore end of the pier. Over 100 tons of mild steel and 2200 barrels of cement will be required for the reenforced concrete work, 50 tons of wrought iron for bracing work and 31 tons of spikes for the decking.

INCREASING COST OF
AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN
FORCES IS SHOWING

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—The common Austro-Hungarian budget comprising the joint finance of the dual monarchy has been published.

Joint expenditure is to be covered by the sum of 470,900,000 kronen (£19,620,833). A sum of 377,700,000 kronen (£15,737,000) is to be devoted for army expenditure. This sum shows an increase of 18,800,000 kronen (£278,333) over the army expenditure for 1900. For naval expenses the sum of 71,700,000 kronen (£2,987,000) is appropriated, which is an increase on 1911 of 3,500,000 kronen (£145,833).

The naval and military expenditure, however, is not covered by these sums, as the government is making a demand for extraordinary credits of 19,000,000 kronen and 67,000,000 kronen (£2,791,666) for the development of the navy.

GARDENS IN REGENT'S PARK DESIRED FOR LONDON UNIVERSITY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A suitable site for the London University has not yet been decided upon. An interesting and altogether attractive idea is one which would make the botanic gardens in Regent's park the future home of learning in London.

As is well known these gardens have been in financial straits for some years past. It was even proposed a little while ago that they should amalgamate with the Royal Horticultural Society. This being the case the establishment of the London University within the precincts of the gardens could not but command itself, especially as the erection of the necessary buildings would not involve the covering of anything like the whole grounds, and it would be possible to preserve the lake and a large portion of the grounds for the benefit of the students.

The botanic gardens are the property of the crown, and this is also considered an advantage, as it is thought probable that the crown would, in the interests of the nation, make such terms as would be advantageous to the promoters of the scheme.

Taking into account the central position of the gardens—they are within a few minutes walk from Baker street station and the Regent's park tube—and the quiet they would afford the students, it would seem that the site is altogether an ideal one for the purpose.

HOBART'S NEW PIER WILL MEET NEEDS OF 1000-FOOT LINER

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas., Aus.—Hobart's new pier, which will be capable of accommodating the 1000-foot liner, will be a work of considerable magnitude. It will be only 110 feet short of a quarter of a mile in length and its width will be 100 feet.

Nearly 1400 of the largest trees will have to be felled for the piles, for which the Huon Timber Company holds the contract.

Owing to the great depth of the water,

the greatest being 10 fathoms (60 feet), some very large piles are required.

Nearly 500 of them will range from 91 feet to 108 feet in length, the longest being required for diagonal bracing purposes.

The total weight of piles to be used will be approximately 10,000 tons.

Then 100 reenforced concrete piles, 60 feet long, weighing about seven tons each, will be required in connection with the reclamation works.

Two rock drilling machines are being obtained from America, one being available locally to remove a reef that lies about 500 feet off the shore end of the pier.

Over 100 tons of mild steel and 2200 barrels of cement will be required for the reenforced concrete work, 50 tons of wrought iron for bracing work and 31 tons of spikes for the decking.

LETTER-SORTER TESTED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—An experimental apparatus for sorting letters has been installed in the new postal sorting office at Crewe railway station.

AUSTRALIAN WARSHIP FAST

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The destroyer Warrego, which was built here for the royal Australian navy, has undergone a successful trial, attaining a speed of 23 knots.

GRECIAN ROYALTY VISIT

(Special to the Monitor)

ATHENS, Greece.—The King and Queen and other members of the royal family of Greece have left for Corfu to pay a visit to the German Emperor.

MUHAMMADANS BITTER AND CONTEMPT GROWS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Years ago Mr. Kipling made the famous remark that east was east and west was west. Without in any way committing oneself to the conclusion he based on this, it is obvious that he stated a truism. To expect the man whose life has been spent in the west to understand the east with its centuries of tradition and its differences of religion, is as hopeless as it would be to expect the easterner to understand the outlook of Paris or Berlin, with all the complications of western sectarianism.

In these circumstances it is dangerous to accept all the stories which have been heard in the capitals of Europe today on the subject of the determination in Constantinople to suppress the incipient signs of the feminist movement there. There is no doubt that the unrest of human thought has not been confined to national or economic conditions, but has infected not only the social, but even the domestic stratum of the social system.

Lord Morley in a famous sentence once pointed out that the weakness of the European rationalists had been that though they had the scientific idea in superabundance, they lacked the social idea. It might be said of the reformers of today that though they have the social idea in abundance it is a lop-sided idea, since it is the social idea as seen through male spectacles alone. It is this short-sightedness which has led to the recent troubles in England and to the prosecution of certain leaders of the women's movement.

Lord Morley in a famous sentence once pointed out that the weakness of the European rationalists had been that though they had the scientific idea in superabundance, they lacked the social idea. It might be said of the reformers of today that though they have the social idea in abundance it is a lop-sided idea, since it is the social idea as seen through male spectacles alone. It is this short-sightedness which has led to the recent troubles in England and to the prosecution of certain leaders of the women's movement.

News Appreciated Afar

In these days ideas travel like lightning, and it is the fear that something of what is happening in London, if only in a very small degree, may infect Constantinople that has led to the decree of Sheikh ul Islam, the religious head of the Muhammadans of the Ottoman empire, with respect to the behavior and dress of Ottoman women.

The Sheikh ul Islam sees in the modernizing of the dress of the harem—and the harem, it must be remembered, is simply the female as opposed to the male quarter of the Turkish house—a crusade against the Muhammadan faith as subtle and as dangerous as the pope sees in the introduction of modernism into literature. There is no reason to doubt that in this respect Stamboul sees just as far as the Vatican, and it accounts for the violence of the attack on all women who have done anything to identify themselves with the crusade against the harem life, as at present constituted.

It is said that it is impossible for Turkish women to show themselves in the streets with the faintest evidence of anything western in their dress, without being almost assaulted, and at least the offending garment being cut to ribbons. It is said that the women who have attempted to defend the views which have been growing for some time in the harems, have been subjected to personal violence, and even beaten with fatal effect. How much truth there is in these stories, or whether they have been founded upon some exceptional cases of fanaticism, it is probably impossible to tell, but little by little there is growing up in Muhammadan circles a feeling of bitter antipathy to all things western and Christian, which those who really realize the forces at work, seriously fear may, at any moment, develop into a jihad.

Tripoli Is One Cause

Not the least of these factors has been the attempted seizure of Tripoli by Italy, with all the passions that that act has let loose. It must be remembered that when Abdul Hamid fell and the committee of union and progress came into power the Muhammadan world was expectant rather than acquiescent. The acracy of the khaliq of Stamboul were well enough known to perhaps the Ottoman Turk, but the Arabs of Africa and Arabia and the Muhammadans of Hindustan or of Persia knew little of his persecutions. To them he was at any rate the right arm of the crescent, who had kept the green flag flying in face of European arms. This, it was speedily discovered, was in a sense more than could be said of his successors.

The initial attempt of the new regime to purify the government was answered by the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, then came the attempt of the Cretans to free themselves, followed by the advance from Sofia into Roumelia. Next the French troops advanced on Fez, the Spaniards seized upon the Riff, finally there came the disembarkation of the Italian troops in Tripoli. As viewed through Muhammadan spectacles, the Ottoman empire was in a state of shrinkage, and everywhere the cross was triumphing at the expense of the crescent.

Had Italy been ready to push her attack right home, the very suddenness of her onslaught might have swept away the Arab resistance. As it was she was not in such a position. She hesitated, and to a certain extent at any rate she was lost.

Struggle Is in Secret

Enver Bey crossed Egypt in disguise, the green standard was raised, and from the interior thousands upon thousands of Arabs came pouring to the relief of the tiny Ottoman garrisons which had been driven out of Tripoli and the neighboring towns. What has followed from

ENGLISH STATESMEN LAUD ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT ON VISIT

(Special to the Monitor)

Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Austen Chamberlain Tell Novoe Vremya That Suspicion Is Swept Away

FINANCE POINTED TO

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—During the recent visit to St. Petersburg of Austen Chamberlain and Lord Balfour of Burleigh, a representative of the Novoe Vremya obtained an interview with them, and their cordial endorsement of the Anglo-Russian agreement has produced a good impression in political and commercial circles.

Lord Balfour pointed out that in view of the political rapprochement which had come about between Russia and England it was necessary to establish closer commercial relations. He went on to express his opinion that the Anglo-Russian bank, on the basis of which he had come to St. Petersburg, would help in this direction, for he was convinced that many Russian enterprises could be financed by Englishmen.

Austen Chamberlain referred to the undoubted anti-Russian feeling which existed in England not so many years ago, and remarked that the former suspicion and distrust of Russia had now been swept away. He admitted that a few politicians in England protested strongly against the Anglo-Russian agreement, but he assured the interviewer that their opinion did not count in any way and that the campaign they were prosecuting exercised no influence on public opinion.

"The Anglo-Russian agreement," he continued, "has become a necessity, and no campaign whatsoever will affect the present state of things. At the outset I was myself opposed to such an agreement, because it seemed to me especially advantageous to Russia, but finally I saw that we English also derived advantages from it which cannot be contested."

Mr. Chamberlain went on to express his conviction that the present was a time when business circles should come to the assistance of political, and that the active interest of Englishmen in Russian affairs and their financial assistance of Russian enterprises would serve to draw closer the union between the two countries.

GLASGOW SEEKING TO WIDEN BORDERS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The title of second city of the empire which is at present Birmingham's by virtue of the parliamentary sanction obtained last year to extend its borders, will now be disputed by Glasgow. A select committee of the House of Commons presided over by J. J. Mooney has commenced the consideration of the Glasgow boundaries bill, under which the corporation are seeking to add to the city the outlying burghs of Govan, Patrick, Rutherglen and Pollokshields.

DERBY TO HONOR HEROINE

(Special to the Monitor)

DERBY, Eng.—A national memorial to Miss Florence Nightingale is to be erected in Derby. Derbyshire was her native county.

COLD STORAGE for FURS

THE HOME FORUM

RUSSIA'S GREAT YEARLY FESTIVAL

ASTER time in Russia is eagerly looked forward to by all the people, as it is the most festive occasion of the year and is regarded by Russians as the most important holiday, being celebrated by the free giving of presents and the exchange of numerous visits.

During Easter week the shopkeepers are busily engaged preparing their shop windows in order to induce the public to make purchases, and the latter really do not seem to mind how much money is spent, many of them having made previously special efforts to be economical so as to have as much cash available as possible to give the shopkeepers while the holiday lasts. The tradesmen's efforts are certainly well rewarded, for the shops are crowded with customers, and two to three days before Good Friday hawkers take up their positions in the roads to offer their wares for sale, wares very similar to those sold by the street hawkers in London. Everything assumes an aspect of gaiety which is shared by the public, although the places of amusement are closed.

At Easter eve most of the Russians attend church. St. Isaac's cathedral, which is the principal church in St. Petersburg, and which on this occasion has large arc lamps alight at all the entrances, is absolutely crammed with people, as are also the other places of worship, and those who are unable to get inside wait to see the priests dressed in their full robes come out just before midnight. At 12 o'clock torches are lit on the four corners of the roof of the cathedral and guns are fired from the fortress. The streets are then illuminated with



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

ST. ISAAC'S CATHEDRAL, PRINCIPAL CHURCH IN ST. PETERSBURG

colored electric lamps and flags are hung out from all the buildings, thus producing a brilliant effect. It is safe to say that at no other time of the year are so many thousands of people seen walking along the Nevsky Prospect, and as can be imagined, it is quite an impressive sight to watch the tremendous crowd wending its way slowly along amid the gaily decorated thoroughfares. On Easter Sunday the Russians eat

their special cake and also the "Naxca," which is the paschal cheese made of curds and eggs, on both of which is placed a red rose, and during the afternoon numerous visits are paid. Although the holidays continue for the next five or six days, the most interesting time may be said to have passed when Easter Sunday is over and the city once again takes on its general every-day appearance.

COMPASSION

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

T

HERE is no better test of character than that which measures one's ability to lighten the troubles of others. The Christian religion is founded upon the life and teachings of one who was engaged in solving the problems of mankind and who demonstrated a complete process for healing all disease, physical, mental and moral. The life of Christ has proved love to be the keynote of spiritual power, the highest attainment of man; and the Great Physician who was characterized by the purest humanity and compassion taught his followers to think and act

like him so as to be of service to their fellows in their hours of need. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance to determine just what the attitude of the Master was and just how and with what effect this attitude may be expressed today.

It will be noted that the human mind which instinctively craves the sympathy of others in all its difficulties was met by Christ Jesus with a calm sense of the availability of good which at once helped those in trouble to discard their fears and take the first step towards becoming free. His attitude is thus in strong contrast to that sickly sense which thinks to help by merely accepting the other's conclusions in regard to the presence and power of evil and condoling or lamenting with him. Christ Jesus maintained the definite poise of spiritual consciousness and was undisturbed by the material conclusions of others and thus lifted others from conditions of unreasonable fear or resignation to evil. He understood that the invalid as well as the sinner is troubled mainly by an ignorance of the nature and availability of God, good, and he constantly taught and illustrated the practical value of Truth and Love to heal and bless mankind through the activity of spiritual law. Thus he said "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." He knew first of all demonstrated that perfect Love which "casteth out fear." He knew too much about good to be influenced by the false and fearful conclusions which were accepted by the sick or the sinful to their hurt and his thought of good made his healing work possible.

The simple explanation of this important distinction is made clear in the teachings of Christian Science which point to certain definite and unchanging facts about God and man that determined the attitude of Christ and which should govern the conclusions and actions of all his disciples, if they would express also his remarkable influence for good. He understood and taught that God is infinite good and that he is the creator of good alone. He taught and proved that evil in all its phases is wholly illegitimate, unnatural and unnecessary. He understood that man was and is the image of God, the direct object of divine care; that therefore good and evil is inevitable for him. It was his purpose and achievement to bring these facts to the consciousness of those who were suffering because of ignorance thereof and his genuine sympathy is shown above all in his unflinching maintenance of these facts even when confronted by the scorn and ignorance of a trouble laden world. The true Wayshower maintained a real sympathy with the good that he knew to be natural to all men and which was apparent to him as man's actual condition while others were almost wholly absorbed in the contemplation of evil, and it is such an attitude of sympathy with good that he urged upon his followers.

It should be understood, therefore, that the right attitude toward others in trouble means far more than a simple desire to be of service by sharing sorrows and one should weigh well the practical value of his interest in others and see that it is not merely a blind acquiescence in false beliefs and material conditions such as is often labeled sympathy and love, but which is wholly unproductive of actual help. The thinker should remember Paul's admonition to the Romans, "Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey?" and should guard carefully against yielding his consciousness to evil conclusions. Toward such as seem to harbor the mesmeric fear and service of evil and

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Little Strangers in America

There has lately been published a book about a little Russian girl, Mary Antin, whose story of her experience in America is quoted in the New York Sun as follows:

Their first meal in America was of itself an object lesson. My father produced several kinds of food, ready to eat, without any cooking, from little tins came that had printing all over them. He attempted to introduce us to a queer slippery kind of fruit which he called "banana," but had to give it up for the time being. After the meal he had better luck with a curious piece of furniture on runners, which he called "rocking chair."

There were five of us newcomers, and we found five different ways of getting into the American machine of perpetual motion and as many ways of getting out of it. One bred to the use of a rocking

From "May Day"

But soft! a sultry morning breaks,
The ground pine's wash their rusty green,
The maple tops their crimson tint,
On the soft track path each track is seen.
The girl's foot leaves its neater print,
The pebble loosened from the frost
Asks the urchin to be toss.
The green lane is the schoolboy's friend,
Low leaves his quarrel apprehend;
The fresh ground loves his top and ball,
The air rings jocund to his call,
The brimming brook invites a leap,
He dives the hollow, climbs the steep,
The youth reads omens where he goes
And speaks all languages the rose.
The woody mocks with tiny noise
The far halloo of human voice;
The perfumed berry on the spray
Smacks of faint memories far away.
—Emerson.

"Good Red Herring"

The news that the herring are running is a harbinger of spring in at least one little village about 25 miles from Boston. Every year about this time—a trifle earlier in a warm season, perhaps—thousands of herring leave the salt waters of the ocean and fight their way seven or eight miles up stream against the strong current of what is known as Herring brook, for the purpose of spawning in the fresh water lakes.

They generally run for three or four weeks, and after a few days of spring sunshine have warmed the water, the brook is well filled with fish. A particular part of the brook where there is an old mill race is the official spot for taking the herring, and a morning may be spent pleasantly in watching the men and boys scooping out the fish with strong nets. Every voter in the township is entitled to 200 fish, for which he must pay 25 cents a hundred; certain women of the community receive a hundred free. Although a liking for herring would seem to be an acquired taste, many of the inhabitants appear to relish them, and salt down a goodly number for winter eating.

Such fish as escape the nets—and there are myriads of them, those that are caught being but an infinitesimal part—continue their way to the ponds, where they remain until the end of the summer. About the latter part of August the elder fish begin their journey seaward, and a little later the young fish follow them. It is said that a herring comes up the same stream each year, and that even the young fish, who do not come back for three years, remember their own particular brook and always return to it.

Vain Imaginations

Since matter is neither soul or intellect, nor life, nor form nor reason, nor sound . . . nor power—for what can it effect?—but falls off from all these, neither can it rightly receive the appellation of being. But it may deservedly be called non-being. . . . It likewise seems to be full and to be all things, and yet has nothing. The things which enter into and depart from matter are imitations . . . of real beings. . . . They appear indeed to effect something in it, but effect nothing, for they are vain and debile and have no resisting power. And since matter, likewise, is void of resistance they pervade without dividing it, like images in water or as if some one should send as it were forms into a vacuum. . . . So that if some one should say that matter is evil, he will assert what is true.—Plotinus.

In time to be
Shall holier altars rise to Thee—
Thy church our broad humanity.

White flowers of love its walls shall
climb,
Soft bells of peace shall ring its chime,
Its days shall all be holy time.

A sweeter song shall then be heard—
The music of the world's accord,
Confessing Christ, the inward Word.

That song shall swell from shore to shore,
One hope, one faith, one love restore
The seamless robe that Jesus wore.
—Whittier.

Follow the leader is the simple, fundamental rule of all organized effort.—Congregationalist.

It is never too late to give up our prejudices.—Thoreau.

SOME BOOKS OF HISTORY AND TRAVEL

A LIST of books was prepared last year by the high school council in English for the use of the pupils in the Latin and high schools of Boston, to aid selection of desirable books for home reading.

The pamphlet covers 20 pages, which precludes the reprinting of the entire list. Most of the standard works of fiction appear here and many good modern novels. The interest of the list perhaps lies largely in occasional books of history, biography, travel and essays, to which it calls attention. That these books are recommended for the reading of youth implies that they are easy reading. Some of them are: Abbott, "Stories of Great Men"; Matthew Arnold, "Sohrab and Rustum," "Essays in Criticism"; E. M. Bacon, "Boys' Hawkeye"; Elizabeth Bancroft, "Letters from England"; Barrie, "Margarit Ogilvie"; Briggs, "Routine and Ideas"; Ellen Browning, "Girl's Wanderings in Hungary"; Elizabeth Charles, "Joan the Maid"; A. J. Church, "Pictures from Roman Life and Story"; "Heroes of Chivalry and Romance"; Samuel McChord Crothers, five books of essays; Dana, "Two Years Before the Mast"; Samuel

Where Contentment Is Bliss

IT was in a New England village, New England reputed the home of thrift and far-sightedness in business, where summer visitor applying for a certain article one day was told by the proprietor of the little allsorts store that he no longer kept the thing.

"But why not? it's the kind everybody uses," she said.

"Well," said the proprietor, "that's just it. Everybody was always asking for it and I was always getting sold out and having to send for more, so I just decided not to bother with the plagiary thing any longer."

A story like this is told in a book by Miss S. S. Beale, who says of a village store:

Shirt buttons of useful sizes were scarce; "they expected them in every day." And the shopper wondered that sixes were the smallest attainable measures for women's boots and shoes. The proprietor was a quaint personage, fully competent to set forth persuasively the merits of her large and various lack of goods.

On one historic occasion, when the black elastic desired was produced, it seemed to have lost its natural quality of stretchableness. When this was pointed out to the good lady, she remarked, with her usual urbanity:

"Some ladies prefer elastic—that doesn't stretch overmuch."

Rare Lilies in Kew Gardens

The gardeners of Kew gardens in London are rejoicing over having produced from bulbs some rare and very beautiful lilies, natives of Brazil. Many and varied means have been tried for the last six years to induce these visitors to bloom, but until this year they have refused to do so.

This spring, however, after having spent some time in the succulent house they showed signs of budding. First some long leaves sprang out from the bulb, soon to be followed by a flower stem bearing five buds. These have burst into wonderful mauve-blue flowers about the size and shape of a Madonna lily, standing four feet high and extremely beautiful.

To succeed these are several varieties of Brazilian lilies all approaching full blossom.

Finance nowadays is limited by no national boundaries. American newspapers contain advertisements of a "City of Tokio (Japan) Loan" for the purchase by that city of electric tramways and electric lighting systems. The loan, amounting to about \$45,000,000, is apportioned between New York, London and Paris.—Indianapolis News.

Two centuries ago France was celebrated for her marvelous gardens, and the most beautiful displays of art in gardening were the work of the greatest of French landscape gardeners, Le Notre, who laid out the grounds surrounding Versailles, Chantilly and the Tuilleries, which for two centuries have attracted strangers in search of examples of model landscape gardening.

One may say that the harmony, the order, the rational arrangement shown in the gardens of France reflect the French taste. They may even be called gardens of intelligence admirably illustrating Descartes' theory that "man is the master of nature."

The effect of the classic landscape garden differs entirely from that produced by a natural landscape garden. A promenade in a forest in the midst of rugged trees, dense thickets, rustic moss, or so a writer in the New York Sun seems to think the French view point is, gives a lower pleasure, for nature dominates man; on the other hand an intense, refined, purely intellectual pleasure results from a view of the well ordered, well kept, charmingly laid out French garden in which man dominates nature.

Every man is a unit, but every man is part of a larger unity; and as the perfection of the circle depends upon the perfection of every segment therein, so the ultimate perfection of the commonwealth depends upon the perfection of every individual member therein. The unprofitable man is the man who entirely loses sight of the fact that he is one in the commonwealth, dependent upon others, and therefore in debt to others; the profitable man is the man who recognizes his dependence, and seeks to pay his debt.—G. Campbell Morgan.

Retreats of History"; Morley, "English Men of Letters"; Murray, "Adventures in the Wilderness"; C. Nordhoff, "The Merchant Vessel"; Mrs. Oliphant, "Markers of Venice and of Florence" and "Royal Edinburgh"; George H. Palmer, "Life of Alice Freeman Palmer"; "The Odyssey" (poetry); Parkman, "The Oregon Trail"; Pater, "Marius the Epicurean"; Stephen Phillips, "Ulysses" (poetry); Pyle, "Story of King Arthur and of Lancelet"; W. J. Rolfe, "Shakespeare the Boy"; Sparks, "Men who Made the Nation"; Stanley, "How I Found Livingstone"; Stevenson, "In the South Seas"; "Inland Journeys"; Strickland, "Queens of England and of Scotland"; Eva M. Tappan, "England's Story"; Ida Tarbell, "Life of Napoleon"; "Early Life of Lincoln"; Thoreau, "Walden"; "Cape Cod"; "Main Woods"; Towle, "Marco Polo"; Trent, "Robert E. Lee" and "Southern Statesmen of the Old Regime"; Van Dyke, "Historic Scenes in Fiction"; Ware, "Cabot's Discovery of North America"; Stewart Edward White, "The Forest"; Woodrow Wilson, "George Washington"; William Winter, "Shakespeare's England"; Owen Wister, "U. S. Grant."

HOMELY METAL IS PRAISED

that you were interested in pewter. Years ago I bought the whole of Lady —'s big service, over 200 pieces, all marked with the family coat of arms.'

"What became of it?" I asked, eagerly.

"I sold it at so much a pound, sent it to Bristol to be melted up for fishing hook's!"

The remaining mission of pewter is mainly to serve purposes of decoration, and Mr. de Navarro feels that it should have special surroundings. It is never so well placed as in the hall, kitchen or dining room of some Elizabethan farm or manor house.

"There," he concludes, "on dresser, cupboard or oaken dado, relieving the somberness of rafter or paneled wall, reflecting the warm light of inglenook logs, it seems placidly at home, rescued at last from the outer world of modernity and extravagance, which has little care for the unobtrusive or the humble."—Youths Companion.

Science

And Health

With
Key to the
Scriptures

The Text Book of
Christian Science by

MARY
BAKER
EDDY

A complete list of
Mrs. Eddy's works
on Christian Sci-
ence with descrip-
tions and prices
will be sent upon
application

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart
PUBLISHER

Eastern Advertising Offices, Units
2092 and 2093 Metropolitan Building,
1 Madison Ave., New York City.
Western Advertising Office, Suite
750, People's Gas Building, Michigan
Ave., and Adams St., Chicago.
European Bureau, Ambergate House,
Norfolk St., London.

BOSTON, MASS.

Picture Puzzle



Behring.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, May 1, 1912

The Turkish Woman

SEVERAL years ago a brilliant French novelist wrote a book which had for its theme the pitiful effort of the young Turkish woman to escape from the life of the harem. There were not wanting critics, and these were amongst those who at least knew the east, ready to declare that Pierre Loti's pathos was exotic. There might be women, it was insisted, who wished to see the disappearance of the yashmak and the mushrabeyeh lattice, but these were the exceptions which merely proved the rule of the eastern woman's contentment with her lot. The exception which proves the rule is, of course, a factor which does not exist. What the exception really proves is that the human mind has begun to admit a miscalculation, and that the so-called rule is already discredited. This was the truth about Pierre Loti's "Desenanchee." The female mind is not an unknown quantity, if the male mind could only be brought to understand it. It revolts naturally against being bandaged by a yashmak or imprisoned behind a mushrabeyeh lattice, and, as Galileo probably did not say on a famous occasion, "si muove."

This is the explanation of the sudden outburst of Islamic fanaticism against the feminist movement in Turkey. The Ottoman woman of pre-Hamidian days had her type in Zaideh Hanum, and when the Mohammedan and the Christian strode arm in arm through the streets of Stamboul, on the night that Abdul Hamid became a prisoner, she opened her lattice an inch or two further, and raised her yashmak an inch or two higher. In the delirium of victory, a man was a brother, and a woman a sister. As, however, the days passed by, troubles began to thicken. When one Christian power seized Bosnia and Herzegovina, and another Roumelia, whilst a third made a grab at Tripoli, the Turk began to have doubts concerning the brotherhood of man, as expounded in Greek or Latin Christianity, and with that absence of logic which is so characteristic of the male politician, slammed the mushrabeyeh lattice.

It is quite unnecessary for the present purpose to attempt to test the truth of the stories of the gross inhumanity displayed by Islamic fanaticism to women guilty or even suspected of harboring western leanings. If it came to the argument of the "tu quoque," the Turk, it is to be suspected, would not be left entirely without a reply. The Ottoman attitude towards women, as so true a friend of the Ottoman as Lord Beaconsfield once remarked, is impossible, but Lord Beaconsfield was also a supporter of female suffrage. A good deal of water has run under Westminster bridge, as well as through the Hellespont, since 1878; and one wonders what the cynical humor of the great Conservative leader would have found to say of a Parliament which voted by a huge majority for female suffrage in 1911, and voted against it in 1912. The loss of three provinces and the threatened loss of a fourth is probably a greater provocation than the breaking of a score of west-end tradesmen's windows. Behind the reasons of the Sheikh ul-Islam, as behind those of King George's prime minister, is lurking somewhere the argument of woman made from the rib of a man.

Suffrage and the Picture Hat

SACRAMENTO, CAL., had a local election of considerable consequence last Saturday, and interest in it was greatly increased by reason of the fact that it gave the women of that city their first real opportunity of exercising, side by side with men, the right of suffrage. A phase of the election that is of nation-wide importance, and the only one we are concerned in at present, is that presented by the introduction into the voting booth of the picture hat. Naturally, the women turned out in great numbers for this contest; there were many more women than men at most of the polling places. No objection can be raised to this. It is the duty of men to vote, and their neglect of this duty must not be charged against the women. If the interest of the women in politics shall survive their initial election, or the early years of their franchise privilege, so much the better for the country, so much the better for the world.

But the picture hat! The telegraph informs us that the women of Sacramento turned out to vote in their biggest picture creations. They occupied too much space in the polling places. Some of the hats were badly crushed and torn in the voting booths. One woman required more space inside the polling place than two or three men. Their hats interfered in some instances with the orderly conduct of the election.

Now, there may be some exaggeration here, but it is possible to believe that the hats of the Sacramento women made things more disagreeable than they usually are for the man who wants to perform his duty as a good citizen. It might be only fair to say that the picture hats of some of the women seriously discommode those women who had taken a proper view of the function and had gone to the polls in becoming headdresses. It is possible to believe the worst that may be said in relation to this matter, for there are women in all parts of the country who appear to have only a vague sense of the rights of others when it comes to the matter of hats. They remove their hats in places where the rules positively require it, and then frequently under protest; but too often, wherever any latitude is given them, they intrude their hats upon a defenseless public. They do this at concerts, at lectures, at all sorts of public gatherings, careless or utterly oblivious of the fact that they are spoiling an afternoon or an evening for those around them.

Of course, this will not do. To a certain extent the picture hat intrusion has been treated lightly; to a certain extent it is even now regarded by many men and women in the light of a joke. But if woman is going into politics, to compete with man in politics, to neutralize man's influence in politics—to offset the vote of the man in front of her or behind her at the polls—she will be expected to treat politics in a more serious light. All women, of course, will have to learn that an election is not a mere meeting of fashionables. They must learn also that those who do not wear picture hats have rights regarding which they are very sensitive. And perhaps the best way for any woman to prepare for the performance of her rights as a citizen at the polls is to school herself in the understanding that her rights as a citizen do not permit her to infringe upon the rights of others away from the polls.

ONE of the most broadly educated and scholarly members of the United States Senate last week allowed his intellectual cleverness to dominate his taste and proceeded to parody one of the historic creeds of a religion which has millions of adherents. This he did for political and partizan ends. It is not recorded that his act raised any formal protest from senators who were present, but it seems to be open to challenge by public opinion. The senator announces that he will not include the parody in the official record of the speech; but he has expressed no personal regret for his smartness.

The incident is only one of many since this presidential campaign opened which have indicated that standards of propriety among public men have altered, and hardly for the better. Reverence for the ancient, respect for tradition, regard for the past, are not qualities which can be obliterated without substantial change in the fabric of character, personal or national. Disagreement is not necessarily followed by courtesy. Irreverence is not synonymous with independence. Courage to defy is quite another thing from impudence to decry.

Apropos the parody on the Apostles' Creed which Senator Williams perpetrated, it may be not altogether untimely to him that there are ethical arguments against parody as often employed. There are poems as perfect in form and essence as the great prayers and creeds are which no vandalism of the clever versifier and wordling should be allowed to touch with a mimic's or cynic's hand; and this for precisely the same reason that there are works of plastic art so perfect in themselves or so associated with the higher aspirations of humanity that any vender of goods who tried to use them for pictorial embellishments of his advertisements would suffer pecuniary loss and social ostracism. The artist may protect himself by law, and public opinion is keen in his defense. The poet, however, is comparatively without redress. Any rhymester may nominally flatter but really insult him with a parody; and such is the popular liking for smartness and so steady seems the waning of reverence that only when there is an extreme case of offense is there any protest.

Parody that confines itself to showing how nursery ditties like

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow,

would be written by Kipling, Swinburne, Alfred Austin or George Meredith may be tolerable and even enjoyable when done cleverly, as by Owen Seaman. But parodies of Shakespeare's "To Be or Not to Be" soliloquy, or Wordsworth's "Ode to Duty," or Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar," are apt to seem offensive, no matter who writes them. Least defensible of all are parodies of great expressions of religious faith.

New City Club Domicile

AFTER thorough deliberation by special committees and after debate in three open sessions of the members, the City Club of Boston has decided to move from its present site to a new house on Ashburton place, providing the officials can meet specific terms imposed governing cost of site and advanced pledges covering construction. A proposition for a club of this kind to raise and invest approximately half a million dollars is one that could be justified only by an exceptional record in the past and reasonable hopes for the future. Of the record there is no doubt, and the hopes cherished by the advisers of this plan are not fantastic. The test will come when the executive committee starts out to get the \$165,000 of pledges for debentures. In the early fall a well planned campaign should settle this point affirmatively. Plans already exist that represent in a general way the sort of new home desired. Procedure can be relatively swift once the members show that they are willing to invest in the venture.

Scrutiny of the May Bulletin of the club, with its review of the work of the year, must impress any person making it with the variety and utility of the addresses, conferences and entertainments provided for the members. But admirable as these are they are secondary to the service the club renders to the community as focal point for democratic fellowship, for intermingling of all the various racial and religious elements of the population, and for a thousand and one meetings of committees, clubs, societies and orders that have Boston's higher interests at heart. With a present membership of 3200 persons the plan to put the limit in the new clubhouse at 5000 members is in the nature of an extension of this club's good offices.

It is pretty difficult for the political prophet on the next day after the voting to refrain from admitting, in confidential conversation, that he felt very much that way the day before, but preferred not to mention it.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the news of repeated oil strikes in southern Argentina comes the announcement that petroleum is being rapidly adopted as a substitute for coal in the nitrate fields of northern Chile. The people on the west coast appear to expect great things from this innovation: nothing less than the dawn of that great industrial era which Chilean energy has ever striven to inaugurate in the face of the great obstacle of a prohibitive cost for coal. All the more conspicuous is the success that has attended Chile's efforts within the limits of her economic scope—her manufactured products, notably necessaries, clothing and leather, amount to nearly \$100,000,000 from over 5000 factories—and all the better founded the confidence that the adoption of cheaper fuel will bring Chile rapidly to the fore as an industrial power in Latin America.

One would naturally infer that it was the oil region of the Argentine that supplied Chile with the new fuel. Such is not the case. A practical start has yet to be made in the oil production of southern Argentine, and thus it is that the petroleum that is expected to revolutionize Chilean industry is imported by the Union Oil Company. That Chile will some day be supplied with Argentine petroleum seems certain, unless Chile strikes oil on her own territory; but in order to develop the oil production of southern Argentine a far stronger impetus toward industrial enterprise is required than is at present observed. The Argentine has such immense agricultural and pastoral resources that, in comparison, it seems to offer little inducement for the development of native industries. A change may not be so far off, however, since the enormously high cost of living

Parody Has Limits

has resulted in the formation of a Free Trade party, with a tariff reform program that may be the very measure to arouse the needed interest in, and give the needed impetus to, a national policy of industrial encouragement.

What South America is urgently needing, from an economic, a political, a social point of view, is an exchange of products between its great republics, completing each other's resources and developments, after the pattern of the commercial and industrial intercourse among the various parts of the United States and among the three nations of North America. The industrial expansion of Chile, which we are told is impending, is bound to be a long step in that direction, and as it will, logically, constitute the basis of a sound immigration policy, the entire west coast of South America must feel its regenerative effect. It is gratifying to know that the main factor in the settling of the west coast, on which must depend the scope of its industrial expansion, is the Panama canal.

THERE has been, and there probably will continue to be, much discussion of billboard obstruction to sight seeing in American rural districts, but without talking much, and without protesting much, the German people have prevailed upon their lawmakers to protect the scenery along the railroad lines from the advertising billboard nuisance. The March bulletin of the International Railway congress contains this cheering information. The police order prohibiting the erection of billboards, or their maintenance where already erected, is now in force. It has reference only to the rural districts, as the municipalities are permitted to deal with all such matters in their own way. Behind the action taken is the desire of the German public to protect from disfigurement, and for the benefit of travelers, the natural scenery along routes of travel.

In the United States the several states would have to deal with this matter, unless, indeed, roads used for rural mail delivery might be brought under federal jurisdiction. In some of the states, Massachusetts among them, where state highway commissions exist, billboard regulation can be enforced with relation to state roads. But as matters stand at present, there are innumerable evasions of state and local laws intended to abate this nuisance. Travelers along the good roads are compelled to suffer the billboard disfigurements and obstacles either close to or at a distance from the highways. So long as the boards are in sight they are blots upon the landscape, and they spoil many an otherwise beautiful bit of scenery for people of refinement and taste.

Unless a law so drastic as to invite serious criticism from the large element of the population that does not habitually use the roads should be enacted and enforced, it is difficult to see how this problem can be met by law at all. The rights of the landowner are called into play often when everything else fails, and the courts are successfully invoked for their protection. Conditions are very different in the United States from what they are in Germany; in the former country much that is done elsewhere under authority has to be brought about through popular education and popular protest. There is little question that even now sentiment in the United States is quite generally directed against the billboard nuisance, and there is still less question as to the growth of that sentiment to the pitch where little consideration will be entertained for those who, in order to forward ends purely commercial and selfish, do not hesitate to intrude their advertising signs upon the attention, and to the annoyance, of the very people who are striving hardest to avoid both.

A YEAR ago the Liberal government brought before the Canadian Parliament a proposed copyright law intended to clear up vexed issues and more definitely to protect the publishing and book-vending interests of the Dominion. In the swift transformation of the political situation that followed introduction of a reciprocity measure aimed at free trade with the United States there was no inclination to take up a matter that had to do with literature. Wheat, metals and machinery had the floor, and still have. The Liberals are out, the Conservatives in, and at fortuitous intervals there are revelations like President Taft's letter to former President Roosevelt, just published, which make it easier for the Conservatives to look forward to continuance in power.

Presumably, when the proposed copyright law is taken up by Parliament, it will have much the same handling that it would have had if Laurier had remained in power. Partizan lines have not been acutely drawn yet on the issue of safeguarding the interests of such authors and publishers as the Dominion has. Theoretically there should be considerable regard for the superior interests of British authors and publishers, as over against those of the United States. As a matter of fact, the Dominion does an ever-increasing amount of its book-buying in the United States and reads American magazines voraciously.

Interest in this copyright bill has been stimulated throughout the Dominion of late by the clash of a well-known Toronto publishing company with the Canadian branch of a well-known London publishing house having a New York branch. Each claimed right to sell the latest story of a well-known English woman novelist, the one a Canadian edition, specifically assigned by the London publisher of the book, the other the American edition. It seems hardly likely that the case will reach the stage of litigation. For obvious reasons it might better be compromised. But it already has aroused feeling that probably later will be crystallized in definite legislation. When a people gain self-consciousness and begin to assert it with positiveness, they are bound sooner or later to rise above economic, political and military forms of expression. Literature and art follow; and conservation of anything that has to do with them is quite natural.

It is regrettable that Lord Morley has been compelled to give up editorial duties owing to the pressure of public duties; but it would be equally regrettable were the case reversed.

THE fact that the engineers of railroads in the eastern part of the United States have decided not to strike is likely to make a hit all over the country.

IT MAY have been noticed by onlookers that when Massachusetts goes in for politics in a large way she goes in almost to a man.

HARVARD's big, fine old trees are slipping out of existence very easily. Yet it would not be fair to call them slippery elms.

Canadian Copyright Law